

**THEATRE IS—**  
With Dates of Events.  
**LOS ANGELES THEATRE—**  
REE NIGHTS ONLY—COMMENCING TONIGHT, DEC. 6, 7 and 8.  
**"BOB" AND "JIM"**  
The Veriscope Pictures of the Corbett and Fitzsimmons Fight. Taken at Carson City, March 17, 1897. The only line pictures West of the Rocky Mountains. Under the Management of D. A. ...  
Now on sale. Regular Prices—\$1, 75c, 50c, 25c. Tel. Main 70.

**ONE—HT ONLY, Mme. Sofia Scacchi.** In a Short Miscellaneous Concert and acts of Grand ...  
**ITALIAN OPERA**  
Second Act—"MARTHA," Fourth Act—"IL TROVATORE," with the following artists in the cast: Mile. Marie Toulouget, Mile. Marie du Bedat, Mr. Thomas McQueen, Signor A. Achille, Signor C. Gnarro.  
Prices—\$1.50, \$1, 75c, 50c. Seats on sale TODAY, 9 a.m. Tel. Main 70.

**NEXT** "Attraction—The always welcome Play—Two Nights Only and Matinee, FRIDAY and Saturday, Dec. 10 and 11—Johnson's Perfect Production of the Entire Old Version of  
**UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.**  
Indorsed alike by Press and Pulpit.  
Special Bargain Matinee Saturday. Prices 25 and 50 cents.  
Seats on sale Tuesday, Dec. 7. Night prices—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1. Tel. Main 70.

**ORPHEUM—**  
Los Angeles Society Vaudeville Theatre.

**Tonight! Tonight!**  
The Phenomenal Singer, **CAROLINE HULL**, Triple-Voiced Vocalist.  
The Sensation of Europe and America. The American **BIOGRAPH.**  
The Most Perfect of all Animated Picture Machines.  
The Great ... **FORDYCE** ... And His Marvelous Musical Figures.  
Last Week of A. O. DUNCAN. Last Week of MILE. LEOPOLDINE. Last Week of COCKE and CLINTON. Last Week of THE TOBINS. Countess Von Hatfield.  
Prices Never Changing—Evening, Reserved seats 25 and 50 cents; Gallery, 10 cents.  
Regular Matinees Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday. Tel. Main 1447.

**BURBANK THEATRE—**  
Tonight and Remainder of Week, Matinee Saturday. Henry Pettit's Big, Romantic, Spectacular Production.  
**"HANDS ACROSS THE SEA."**  
SEE The Grand Hotel, Paris. The Big, Revolving La Roquette Prison Scene. The Deck of the S.S. Australasian in mid ocean. The Beautiful Harbor, Sidney, Australia. An Enormous Production. Over 50 People on the Stage.  
PRICES—45c, 25c, 50c and 50c. Order Seats by Tel. M. 1270.

**MUSIC HALL—** The Favorites and Their Welcome Never Wears Out.  
One Night Only, Tuesday Eve, Dec. 7, The Original Nashville Students.  
The most distinguished corps of Colored Artists in the world, making up the most complete and perfect Colored Concert Company ever before the public.  
**IN AN EVENING OF REAL HARMONY.**  
Southern melodies, plantation songs, negro folk-lore songs, bring back "Days of Long Ago." Seats now on sale at Bartlett's Music House. Popular Prices. Reserved seats 50c. Admission 25c and 35c.

**MUSIC HALL—** Next Door to the Los Angeles Theatre.  
One Night Only—Wednesday Evening, December 8. Initial appearance of **THE QUEEN VOCAL QUARTETTE.**  
In an evening of Song. Sopranos, Mrs. Gertrude Auld Thomas, Miss Edith Preston, altos, Mrs. Loretta Levee Fowles; Mrs. Isabel Wyatt, assisted by Miss Edith M. Haines and Mrs. Justin Kay Toles, pianists. A carefully-selected programme of classical as well as lighter airs will be presented. Seats on sale at BARTLETT'S MUSIC HOUSE. PRICES—Reserved seats, \$1; admission, 50c.

**SIMPSON AUDITORIUM—** Hope Street, bet. Seventh and Eighth.  
DECEMBER 16, 1897. Initial tour of Pacific Coast and Eastern States, **LITTLE PALOMA SCHRAMM.** This Wonderful Child Pianist will give one performance prior to her departure and will be assisted by Mr. J. Bond Francisco, Violinist, Miss Mary L. O'Donoghue, Accompanist.  
Under the Management of the ELIZABETH MUSIC CO.  
Advance sale of seats begins Monday, Dec. 13, at 10 a.m., 113 South Spring Street. PRICES—\$1.00, 75c, 50c.

**MUSEUMS AND ENTERTAINMENTS—**

**CALIFORNIA LIMITED—**  
VIA SANTA FE ROUTE.

THIS SPLENDID TRAIN is for first-class travel only, there being no extra charge beyond the regular ticket fare.

Leaves Los Angeles at ... 8:00 a.m. Tuesday and Friday.  
Leaves Pasadena at ... 8:25 a.m. Tuesday and Friday.  
Leaves San Bernardino at ... 9:45 a.m. Tuesday and Friday.  
Arrive Denver at ... 11:15 a.m. Thursday and Sunday.  
Arrive Kansas City at ... 6:10 p.m. Thursday and Sunday.  
Arrive St. Louis at ... 7:00 a.m. Friday and Monday.  
Arrive Chicago at ... 9:45 a.m. Friday and Monday.  
Arrive Washington at ... 11:55 a.m. Saturday and Tuesday.  
Arrive New York at ... 4:30 p.m. Saturday and Tuesday.  
The Dining Cars are managed by Harvey and serve breakfast after leaving Los Angeles. Ticket Office—200 Spring St.

**EXCURSIONS—MT. LOWE RAILWAY—**  
December 9, 10, 11 and 12—Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday.  
Leaves Los Angeles at ... 8:00 a.m. Tuesday and Friday.  
Leaves Pasadena at ... 8:25 a.m. Tuesday and Friday.  
Leaves San Bernardino at ... 9:45 a.m. Tuesday and Friday.  
Arrive Denver at ... 11:15 a.m. Thursday and Sunday.  
Arrive Kansas City at ... 6:10 p.m. Thursday and Sunday.  
Arrive St. Louis at ... 7:00 a.m. Friday and Monday.  
Arrive Chicago at ... 9:45 a.m. Friday and Monday.  
Arrive Washington at ... 11:55 a.m. Saturday and Tuesday.  
Arrive New York at ... 4:30 p.m. Saturday and Tuesday.  
The Dining Cars are managed by Harvey and serve breakfast after leaving Los Angeles. Ticket Office—200 Spring St.

**SUNSET LIMITED—** TO ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO—Leaves Los Angeles Tuesday and Friday, 10:30 a.m. Runs via El Paso and Fort Worth. Southern Pacific Co. Ticket Office, 225 S. Spring St.

**MISCELLANEOUS—**

**CARBONS AND PLATINOTYPES—**  
Sittings for pictures had this week will be finished in time to send East for Christmas.

14 Medals. **Frederick W. Blanchard** 14 Medals  
Studio 220 1/2 S. Spring St., opposite Hollenbeck.

**FEATHER BOAS, CAPES AND PLUMES FOR Christmas Presents.**  
The most appropriate California gifts to send East. An immense assortment at the SOUTH PASADENA OSTRICH FARM at producer's prices. Nearly 100 gigantic birds of all ages.

Beautiful Xmas Present **Schumacher**  
Oldest established and best equipped photographic studio in the State. Highest medals awarded.  
402 N. SPRING ST. LOS ANGELES.

**"GEMS OF PORTRAITURE"**—Sepias, Water Colors or Porcelains. They "stand right out," that is what they say of our work. Photographs in Platinum or Carbon at popular prices. E. S. COMINGS. Artist Photographer, 217 1/2 South Spring St., next to Hollenbeck.

**GOLD REFINERS AND ASSAYERS—**  
SMITH & IRVING (formerly Wm. T. Smith & Co.), 125 North Main, have the largest and most complete establishment in Southern California, and 25 years experience. We pay United States Mint gold and silver of any kind. Assaying in all its branches and refining of gold and silver a specialty.

**INCLOSURE FLOAL COMPANY,** Edward Gray, Proprietor, 140 South Spring Street, Tel. Red 1022. Choice Cut Flowers, Decorative and House Plants, Floral Designs.

**Grape Fruit—** FANCY MOUNTAIN GRAPE FRUIT—EXCELLENT QUALITY—superior flavor. It pays to trade at headquarters. ALTHOUSE FRUIT CO., 319-325 W. 2d St. Tel. Main 368.

**Redondo Carnations—** AND CHOICE PLANTS—CUT FLOWERS AND Florist Designs. Flowers are packed for shipping. R. F. COLLINS, Tel. 119, 321 S. Spring St.

**THE CHICAGO HAIR PARLORS—** Shampooing, Hair Dressing and Manicuring. Hair Chains. MRS. PARTHENA MINEHAN, 120 1/2 S. Spring St. Los Angeles.

**FREDERICK W. BLANCHARD—** PIANOS AND ORGANS, 113-115 S. Spring St.

## LONG SESSION.

### Washington Quiet Before Congress Opens.

#### Extra Session Cleared Away the Usual Excitement.

#### Members Can Begin Work at the Very Start.

#### PRESIDENT AT THE CAPITOL

#### His Message is Looked for in Both Houses.

#### Three Hundred Bills Already on Senate Calendar.

#### Pre-holiday Activity Likely to be Remarkable.

#### APPROPRIATION BILLS READY.

#### General Measures Which Will Have Early Consideration—Annexationists Lose Some Votes—Immigration and Railroad Measures.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The regular, or "long" session of Congress, as it is called, because there is no constitutional limitation upon the period of its duration, opens at noon tomorrow. The leaders and a large majority of the members of both houses are here to participate in the opening ceremonies, and President McKinley has made the journey to Washington from the bedside of his dying mother, that his absence might not delay the national Legislature at its assembling.

The extra session rolls the opening of the regular session of the excitement and interest which usually attaches to it. On the evening of a regular session, ordinarily, Washington thrills with excitement. The hotel lobbies surge with place-hunters in the wake of the various candidates for Speaker, clerk, doorkeeper, etc.; the members are struggling for committee assignments, and the air is full of rumors and plots and counterplots. But, as the House was completely organized at the extra session, and all the committee assignments made then, beyond the natural stimulus produced by the returning statesmen, the regular hangers-on of legislation and the outlining of schemes by members of the "third house," or lobby, Washington tonight is tranquil.

The programme in the house tomorrow is very simple, and beyond the spectacular show which it offers to the curious, has in itself little attraction. The House will be called to order by the Speaker, who, after the chaplain's invocation, will direct the clerk to call the roll. This having been accomplished, and the presence of a quorum demonstrated, the clerk will be directed to notify the Senate that the House is ready for business, and a committee will be appointed to wait on the President. After that, there will be a recess to await the arrival of the President's annual message, which will be read upon its reception, and be followed by an adjournment until Tuesday.

It is the intention of the House leaders to proceed with the business of the session as rapidly as possible. The committees will begin their labors this week, and as all of them have more or less bills on hand, which were introduced at the extra session, there will be no lack of material for the House to work on after the committee hoppers have begun to grind. The Appropriations Committee has been at work for ten days, and Chairman Cannon expects to pass at least two of the regular budgets before the holidays—the Legislative, Executive and Judicial and the Pension Appropriation bills. One or the others of these bills, it is expected, will be reported Wednesday, and the end of the week promises to see the House down to business.

Among the early general measures to receive consideration will be the Bankruptcy Bill. Whether it will be the Nelson Bill, which passed the Senate at the last session, or a modification of the Torrey Bill, depends upon the temper of the Judiciary Committee which will submit the measure to the House. Beyond doubt, there will be several resolutions of inquiry during the first week, which may be more or less sensational, and some of the radical pro-Cuba advocates will attempt to get consideration for a Cuban resolution before the Foreign Affairs Committee can act. Congressman Livingston of Georgia is one of these. But, owing to the nature of the House rules, all these hasty efforts will prove abortive,

and the measures probably will take their course.

There will be nothing except indisposition on the part of the members to prevent the Senators entering upon their work upon convening of the Senate tomorrow, as there is a calendar already made for it with about 300 bills reported from committees during the special session. If any circumstances should prevent the receipt of the President's message Monday, the probabilities are that the Senate will adjourn over without taking up any other business until the message could be received. With the message read, it will remain with the Senate to decide whether it shall seriously enter upon the work of the session after Monday or begin a system of delay intended to throw all important questions over beyond the holidays.

The indications are now for a little more activity than usual during the pre-holiday session. This is largely due to the fact that the supporters of the administration and advocates of annexation are very anxious to secure the earliest possible consideration of the treaty with Hawaii. Senator Davis, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, announces his purpose of pressing annexation at the earliest possible moment, but it is probable that the matter will not be taken up seriously until the committee can have a meeting to decide on the details of the procedure. The committee will be called together Wednesday for this purpose. One point which the committee will be called upon to decide is whether to proceed to ratify the treaty of annexation, or to annex the islands by resolution. The annexationists have lost some votes during the vacation, and there is now apprehension that the two-thirds vote necessary to assure the ratification cannot be secured.

No satisfactory canvass is possible until all the Senators arrive, and if it is then made manifest that the necessary two-thirds vote cannot be secured, it is likely that the proceeding by means of resolution, which would require only a majority vote, will be inaugurated.

Some members of the Foreign Relations Committee who favor admission advocate this course, because they say they see no reason for traversing the same ground twice, as they would be compelled to do in case the matter should be first considered in executive session, fail there and then be taken up in the form of a resolution in open Senate and House.

The Immigration Bill, for which Senator Lodge stands sponsor, is practically at the head of the Senate legislative calendar, and will be considered early in the session. Senator Lodge today repeated his intention of pressing the bill, but he will not antagonize the Hawaiian treaty with it. The first bill on the calendar is Senator Gear's measure providing for the adjustment of the Pacific Railroad debt, but the sale of the Union Pacific doubtless will have the effect of causing the temporary withdrawal of this bill, and the substitution of others.

Of the 200 bills on the calendar, about two hundred are private pension bills, and all of these probably will be disposed of at one sitting, when taken up. There are also several hundred recess appointments to be considered in executive session.

It is not probable that much will be done in the way of legislation the present week. There will be an adjournment on the day after receiving the message on Monday, and as there is no disposition to press the Hawaiian matter until the Foreign Relations Committee agrees upon a line of action, the indications now are that it will not be taken up in the Senate before next week.

#### THE PRESIDENT.

#### Arrives at Capital—Receives Dispatches Concerning His Mother.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—President McKinley, accompanied by Assistant Secretary Day, arrived in Washington at 7:45 o'clock this morning. He was met by Secretary Alger and Secretary Bliss and driven to the White House. The President had received two telegrams en route from Canton reporting the condition of his mother, but he was anxious for further news. In the middle of the forenoon a message was received from Abner McKinley at Canton saying that the President's mother was resting in about the same condition as when he left. She might last through the day, or even one or two days longer, but was liable to die at any moment.

#### GRIGGS ACCEPTS.

#### Will Take Office About the First of the Year.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] As exclusively announced in the Times Friday, Gov. John W. Griggs of New Jersey will succeed McKenna as Attorney-General. I am able to make this announcement positively, having for my authority Secretary Porter. Upon the President's return he found a note from Gov. Griggs announcing his acceptance of the Attorney-Generalship. Griggs was offered the place several days ago, and the tender was immediately accepted, but as the President was out of town, Griggs's acceptance was not officially announced until tonight.

It is not positively known when the

(CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.)

## WAS A BAD ONE

### Terrible Typhoon Rages in the Philippines.

#### Hundreds of Persons Perish in the Islands.

#### An Entire Town Swept Out of Existence.

#### Government Houses Destroyed and Wreckage Strews the Coast. New Japanese Cabinet—American Sailer Fired Upon.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]  
SEATTLE (Wash.), Dec. 5.—The steamer Kagoskima Maru arrived here today sixteen days from Yokohama, bringing oriental advices up to November 19.

The following additional particulars have been received of the terrible typhoon which swept over the Philippine Islands October 6, devastating the province of Leyte, Manila, and causing the death of several hundred persons. About two hundred and fifty Europeans are reported to have perished, and the number of victims is put at from 400 to 500. The typhoon seems to have done its worst damage at Tacloban, the capital of Leyte, where the whole town was converted into a mass of ruins. The bodies of 120 Europeans were recovered.

The government houses, treasury, barracks, etc., were destroyed. The coast is strewn with the wreckage of vessels that were torn to pieces by the hurricane. It was reported that the town of Hemoni, 6000 inhabitants, has disappeared.

According to the oriental papers, Russia is steadily gaining ground in the affairs of Korea. Her latest achievement was to order Korea to dismiss Brown, her English Superintendent-General of Finance and Customs, and to install in his place Kuill Alexieff. The Korean government demurred at first, stating that its contract with Brown had several years to run. The Russian Ambassador brusquely replied that Korea's contracts with the citizens of other nations was no concern of his, and followed up his demand with an ultimatum. The Korean government yielded, and placed Alexieff in charge of the financial and customs system for an indefinite period.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs is reported to have proposed the dismissal of all foreign employees in the Korean service, save those of Russian nationality.

The new Japanese Cabinet consists of Count Matsukata, Premier and Minister of Finance; Baron Nishi, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Count Kabayama, Minister for Home Affairs; Viscount Tokashima, Minister for War Affairs; Viscount Saigo, Minister for Naval Affairs; Viscount Nomura, Minister of Communications; Hamano, Minister of Education; Kyoura, Minister of the Law Department; and Baron Yamada, Minister for Agriculture and Commerce.

Ex-United States Minister Dun has decided to go into business in Japan.

The Queen Regent of Spain has forwarded the highest Spanish decoration for presentation to the Crown Prince of Japan.

The Korean government has decided to repay one-half of the balance of the Japanese loan, which now stands at 2,900,000 yen.

A telegram has been received from

#### Points of the News in Today's Times.

**SUMMARY.**  
General Associated Press night report, received since dark yesterday... 32  
Exclusive Times dispatches (night), received since dark yesterday... 9  
The whole equivalent to about 20 columns.

#### General Eastern—Pages 1, 2, 3.

Congress to open today.—The national capital quite than usual.—Forecast for the week.—Annexationists lose a few votes.—The President in Washington. Mother McKinley's condition virtually unchanged.—Secretary Alger promised Senator Perkins that he would advocate for San Pedro Harbor bids before Congress adjourned.—Gov. Griggs accepts the Attorney-Generalship.—Six-day cycle race started at Chicago.—Eckels makes his annual report.—New Pacific doing wonders.—Wealthy Brooklyn man kills himself shortly after marriage.—Mrs. Hermann detected smuggling silk dress goods.—Disastrous prairie fire.—Surgon-General insists on stricter quarantine laws. Funeral of Thorne's victim.—Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald and the eight-hour law.—Blackmailing scheme frustrated.

#### Pacific Coast—Page 3.

Coursing events at Inglewood.—Faseball at San Francisco.—Woman drinks carbolic acid.—Bad boy burglars.—Death of a pioneer.—Killed by falling rocks.—Bushnell Alerts defeated.—Sneak thieves operate in a church.

Peking stating definitely that the negotiations for the loan of £16,000,000 have been concluded with the American-Hooley syndicate, and that the contract has been signed.

It is reported by the native press that Capt. Gunji fired at the American sailor St. Lawrence some time last month, on account of some disorderly conduct of her crew at Shimushiri. Official sanction has been given for the disbursement of 270,000 yen for restoring the damages done by the recent floods in Nigata prefecture. The prefectural government at Sendai is to receive a loan of 150,000 yen in order to buy foreign rice, which is to be sold at a reduced price to the populace.

#### ALGER'S DELAY.

#### SECRETARY PROMISED PERKINS HE WOULD ADVISE.

Days, Weeks and Months Passed but He Failed to Keep His Word. Had Almost Lost Confidence in Him—That Lack of Funds.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Senator Perkins of San Francisco returned to Washington tonight.

"I see Alger decided to advertise for bids on San Pedro Harbor," said the Senator. "It's about time he made good his promise to me. Early last summer, before I left here, Alger told me in all apparent truthfulness, that he would advertise the San Pedro work before Congress adjourned."

"Days, weeks, months passed," continued Senator Perkins, "Alger failed to fulfill his promises. I soon began to lose confidence in him, until now it is almost totally shattered. I'm only putting it mildly when I say his course in delaying matters surprised me. However, since he is about bringing an issue, I ought, in good faith, to withhold further criticism."

"Alger says he can't proceed with the harbor work because there are no funds for this purpose available, does he?" asked Senator Perkins, looking to me for verification. I replied such was the contention. "Well, we will see about that," responded the Senator.

"I was not aware of this, if such is the case, we will relieve Mr. Alger of this embarrassment immediately."

#### GOING ABROAD.

#### Prof. Schroeder Has an Appointment in Germany.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]  
BERLIN, Dec. 5.—Rt. Rev. Mgr. Joseph Schroeder, late professor of dogmatic theology of the Catholic University at Washington, has been appointed by the Prussian Minister of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs to the faculty of the Catholic Academy at Munster, capital of Westphalia.

Mgr. Schroeder's resignation of his professorship at Washington, was placed in the hands of the board of directors of the Catholic University in the latter part of October, the board receiving it on the understanding that he would be permitted to remain at the university until the end of the scholastic year, when the resignation would take effect, unless he should sooner find another post.

The period of grace was given him in order that he might communicate with the Prussian Minister of Education and arrange for a professorship in some German university. At the time Mr. Schroeder said that he had earnestly wished to resign during his last vacation, and had been advised by his physicians to do so, but that he returned to the university because the Holy Father had advised him to take that course. The board of directors, therefore, left the final decision of the matter to the Pope, after an official expression of its "regrets at the many charges against Mgr. Schroeder in this connection."

#### Points of the News in Today's Times.

**SUMMARY.**  
No. of Separate Dispatches... 32  
No. of Words... 7,040  
Exclusive Times dispatches (night), received since dark yesterday... 9  
1,309  
The whole equivalent to about 20 columns.

#### The City—Pages 5, 6, 7, 8, 10.

Fred R. Haskin burned to death in a jail.—Randsburg railroad and Barstow reduction works open new territory to Los Angeles merchants.—News of the oil field.—Letter from a Klondike miner.—Coursing at the race track.—Baseball and football games. Sermons in the churches. Southern California—Page 9. Work progressing on the Ventura sugar factory.—Santa Barbara proposes to have clean streets.—Death of a pioneer at Avalon.—Robbers invade hotels in San Bernardino.—Santa Monica discussing a new Sunday policy. Church fairs, concerts and opera in Pasadena.—Orange shipments from Riverside.

#### By Cable—Pages 1, 2.

Prof. Schroeder has a German appointment.—Heavy loss of life in the Philippine Islands.—Italian Cabinet in a wrangle.—English corporation buy rights in Nicaragua waters. At Large—Pages 1, 2, 3. Dispatches were also received from Chicago, San Francisco, Washington, New York, Nickerson, Kan., and other places.

## THE MESSAGE

### Will be a Surprise to the Jingo.

#### Its Whole Tenor Throughout is Very Conservative.

#### Most Important Part Relates to Foreign Affairs.

#### HE GIVES SPAIN A CHANCE.

#### Asks Congress not to Take Aggressive Steps.

#### Our Relations with Other Lands Are All Pleasant.

#### He Strongly Urges That Hawaii be Annexed.

#### ARBITRATION WITH ENGLAND

#### Twenty Should be Passed Without Delay—Currency Reform Draft with at Length—Does not Regard Bimetallism as Dead.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] President McKinley's message, which will be delivered to Congress this morning, will be a surprise to the American Jingo. Its whole tenor is calm and conservative throughout.

Naturally the most important feature of the message was the part treating on our foreign relations during the past twelve months. Regarding the trouble with Cuba, the President says he hopes the war will be brought to a speedy close, but he fails to suggest means for staying it. He speaks of the incoming new ministry of Spain; cites the fact that Gen. Blanco relieved Weyler in command of the Spanish army; asks Congress to refrain from taking any aggressive steps until the new ministry has an opportunity to put down the rebellion.

Our relations with other countries during the year, says the President, have been pleasant. He speaks of the present trouble between Hayti and Germany, and hopes it will be amicably adjusted.

In strong terms he urges the annexation of Hawaii, giving a string of reasons why the islands should become part and parcel of the United States. The President says the arbitration treaty with England and her colonies ought to be passed by the Federal Senate without delay. He strongly urges action on this line.

Currency reform is treated at some length, but the President fails to suggest any feasible means for doing away with the old "non-chain" system which permits Wall street banks to rob the Treasury of yellow metal. While deprecating the failure of the Wolcott bimetallic commission, the President does not regard bimetallism as a dead issue. On the contrary, he hopes yet to see the pledge of the St. Louis platform carried out to the letter.

#### BUYING NICARAGUA.

#### AN ENGLISH CORPORATION MAKING GOOD USE OF MONEY.

#### Purchase the Exclusive Right of Steam Navigation in Nicaragua Waters for Thirty Years—Important Hearing on the Canal.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]  
MANAGUA (Nicaragua), Dec. 5.—L. Wichmann, representing the English corporation known as the Atlas Steamship Company, has deposited with the Treasurer of Nicaragua \$2000 in gold as the company's guarantee under its contract with the Nicaraguan government by the terms of which the company receives the exclusive right of steam navigation for thirty years on the Silbo Lagoon, Lake Nicaragua and the River San Juan del Norte, with the exclusive right also for the same time of constructing tramways and railroads along the line, and at the best places, to avoid the obstacles in the river.

#### Woman Cremates Herself.

NICKERSON (Kan.), Dec. 5.—While temporarily insane, Mrs. M. E. Dorr, an elderly woman, today saturated her clothing with kerosene and set it afire. She was burned to a crisp. Her husband and daughter, in trying to extinguish the flames, were seriously and perhaps fatally burned.

#### In Memory of Henry George.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Exercises in the memory of the late Henry George were held at the Auditorium this afternoon under the auspices of the Chicago Single-Tax Club. Over 7000 persons were in attendance.







## [COAST RECORD.]

## KLONDIKE RICHNESS.

EXCEEDS ANYTHING THAT HAS BEEN IMAGINED.

The Excitement Is Nothing Like What It Will Be When the July Steamers Arrive.

## SKOOKUM GULCH AN EL DORADO

## HENRY A. FERGUSON TALKS OF THE GREAT FIELD.

San Jose Bay Burglars—C. T. Ryland Dead—Widow's Suicide—Snack Thieves—Elks Hold a Lodge of Sorrow.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

TACOMA (Wash.), Dec. 5.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Henry A. Ferguson, partner of Alexander McDonald, and one of the richest men on the Klondike, consented today to talk about the situation there at some length. He was considered one of the best-posted men in the party which arrived last Sunday from Dawson, but his conservatism kept him silent until today. His friends, not intending it for publication, he said: "I find there is some Klondike excitement in this country, but it is not one-tenth of the excitement there will be when the first steamers arrive next July, bringing tons of gold. If I were to tell what I know of the Klondike, and the people believed me, it would set this country afire with excitement."

In an interview later, Ferguson expressed the opinion that this winter's work will prove Skookum Gulch to be richer than El Dorado and Bonanza. This opinion is based on the general richness of the ground, the finding of coarse gold and nuggets from moss to bedrock, and the wonderful richness of claims No. 1 and 2 on Skookum, owned by Ferguson and McDonald. In his cabin on the Ferguson, he has nearly \$100,000, chiefly in nuggets.

Many other cabins along the creeks, particularly El Dorado and Bonanza, contain \$10,000 to \$100,000 each, which will remain in them until just before the steamers to Dawson next spring. There is now \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000 waiting to come out. Ferguson estimates this winter's production \$7,000,000 to \$8,000,000. He believes about two thousand men will work the mines this winter, while if food were plentiful, eight thousand could be profitably employed.

McDonald and Ferguson made weekly clean-ups on their Skookum properties last summer, some of them running \$25,000 and \$35,000 each. Ferguson is considered worth over a million, which he has amassed since he went to Alaska in March, 1896, on a trading trip.

He says he would give half his holdings to have his wife on the outside this winter. She started out with him, but was persuaded by friends to remain where the steamer broke down thirty-five miles this side of Dawson. She has a year's supply of provisions and many friends there, but Ferguson would prefer to have her. She was the first white woman on the Klondike.

Ferguson found gold on McQueston River, a tributary of the Stewart, two years ago, and has discovered quartz rich in free gold, which he will work as soon as he can get machinery in.

## PROMINENT OFFICIAL.

## An Old Pioneer Passes Away at San Jose.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN JOSE, Dec. 5.—Hon. Calus Tacatus Ryland died this afternoon in his sixty-third year. He leaves a widow and children to mourn his loss. In his death a notable figure, a pioneer and a widely-known and conspicuous citizen passes away.

C. T. Ryland was born in Missouri, and at an early age came to California and eventually settled in this county. He was a lawyer and an energetic business man engaging with success in various enterprises. He accumulated a large fortune and was one of the rich men of the county. The Ryland block, probably the most handsome in this city, was built and owned by him. He leaves other valuable real estate holdings, as well as large values in personal property. He has been for years a large holder of local bank stock, and until he retired from the practice of his profession. His death removes one of the very few of these hardy spirits which connected the pioneer days with the present, and will be sincerely regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends. He had been in failing health for some time.

## Dime Novel Heroes.

SAN JOSE, Dec. 5.—Two boys, each about 16 years of age, broke the record here this morning at 2:30 o'clock for a bold burglary. They forced the door of an empty store and then secured some tools with which they broke the iron window of Schilling's and Son's gun store on Eldorado street. Thirty-one pistols, two shotguns and three rifles made up their plunder. The boys were arrested shortly after the burglary, and the stolen property was recovered. They gave their names as John Stiel and Fred Craney.

## Work of Snick Thieves.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—The city is infested with pickpockets and snickthieves, attracted to the city by the large number of Christmas shoppers. Two pickpockets attended the First Congregational Church this morning and after service extracted a purse from a lady's jacket. One of the thieves was caught, the other escaping.

## Elks Hold Memorial Services.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—The California Theater was crowded this afternoon at the memorial service of the San Francisco Lodge of Elks. The exercises were termed "A Lodge of Sorrow." The orator for the C. A. D. memorial was spoken by W. H. L. Ramey and the eulogy by Mayor James D. Phelan.

## Victim of a Suicide.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—Because she was without means, Mrs. Laura Sullivan, a young widow, who came hither recently from Sacramento, committed suicide in her room in a south-

of-Market street lodging-house by taking carbolic acid.

## Killed by Falling Rocks.

SAN JOSE, Dec. 5.—Coroner Secord was called to the Almaden mines today, where he held an inquest on the body of Thomas H. Pascoe. Pascoe was a miner, and was killed last night by a rock falling on him.

## SCARED BULL AND BEAR.

## JOE LEITER GETS THE WHEAT PIT ON THE RUN.

They Thought He Was Their Meat, but Him They Will Not Eat—For He Is Long on Seven Million Bushels of the Grain.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.] CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Joe Leiter has the Chicago wheat pit on the run. When the handsome young son of Levi Z. Leiter first began his speculations on the Board of Trade, one year ago, the bulls and bears looked their chop and said: "Here is our meat." December wheat closed last night at 95, and Joe Leiter and his friends were long 7,000,000 bushels, taken on at about 80, and tomorrow morning these same bulls and bears that were going to eat him up will be to their offices in fear and trembling as to what Leiter will do.

As December advances, the bull wheat campaign becomes more and more an important factor. As its prospects vary, trade generally will be encouraged or deterred in other futures.

For a fortnight the December bulls, led by Leiter, have quietly stood upon their line. They have made no effort to support prices. December has been held up over May by pressure from shorts. If the bulls have interfered at all, it has been to ease off December when it has got too much out of line with the Northwest.

Elevator shorts have continued their efforts to bring wheat from the Northwest, and it is assumed that they have secured all they need. The advent of very cold weather enlivened matters by threatening water connection with Duluth. A rise in the temperature toward the close of the week relieved the anxiety of shippers. Bulls have declared that they expect to get 5,000,000 bushels cash wheat and indications are that they will.

Leiter's purchases began below 70 cents; a profit was taken around 80 cents, and a line which now exists was taken on again from about 80 cents up. Besides swaying the wheat market, young Leiter finds time to run a horse show, lead all the social functions, be a colonel on the Governor's gilt-breasted staff, drive the swiftest traps on Lake Shore drive and act as director of the biggest street railroad in town. And he is not yet 30 years old. His sister, Miss Mary Leiter, was married to George Currier, a brilliant young English statesman, two years ago.

## UNDER HER SKIRTS.

## HOW MME. HERMANN IMPORTED RARE SILK PATTERNS.

Customs Officials at El Paso Take from Her Forty Yards of Goods Which She Denied Having—The Tip Furnished by an Offended Mexican Clerk.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

SAN ANTONIO (Tex.), Dec. 5.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] United States customs authorities at El Paso have in their possession forty yards of rare pattern finest grade of silk, which Mme. Adelaide Hermann bought for the drapery of her costume in the new serpentine dance, which she is designing. The silk was found hidden under Mme. Hermann's skirts, and was confiscated by the United States government as smuggled property. While playing in El Paso Saturday Mme. Hermann crossed over into Juarez, Mex. In search of a bargain in silk. After a female attendant found what she wanted, and bought it. The shopkeeper assured her that it would be an easy matter to smuggle the goods.

Mme. Hermann's skill in arranging her voluminous skirts stood her in good stead, and she soon had forty yards of silk deftly concealed beneath her skirts, while selecting the goods she inadvertently offended one of the Mexican clerks in the store, and he sent a tip to the customs officers.

When she reached the customhouse on her return she was ordered into a private room to be searched. She vigorously denied having any smuggled property about her person, and resented being searched. But the officers were insistent, and a female attendant found the hidden silk. Mme. Hermann then broke down and begged pitifully to be allowed to pay the duty on the silk and stop the matter. The officials refused to accept the duty, and kept the silk, but let Mme. Hermann go without prosecuting her.

When asked about the matter tonight, Mme. Hermann admitted that the silk had been confiscated, and said she had been misled by persons who told her it was no trouble to bring goods over without paying a duty.

## Paid Himself Off.

ARDMORE (I. T.), Dec. 5.—At the close of the performance of "Samuel o' Posen" by the M. B. Curtis Company at the opera-house here tonight, Kelly H. Fillmore, the cashier, disappeared with the evening's receipts. Later she was arrested and released on bond. Miss Fillmore claims that Curtis owed her and that she took this means of paying herself.

## Heavy Loss by Fire.

CHARLESTON (S. C.), Dec. 5.—Fire this afternoon destroyed the acid chambers at the Reed phosphate works, a few miles out of this city. The mill building was burned by heroic work of the employees. The origin of the fire is unknown. The loss is about \$60,000, which is covered by insurance.

## The Lawyer Made Change.

Mr. N., a struggling lawyer in a small town in Ohio, received a call from a farmer, who wanted legal advice.

Mr. N. took down a much-used volume from his small bookcase, and gave the required advice, for which he charged the modest sum of \$5. His client handed him a \$5 bill. With a troubled look, Mr. N. flushed in the face, as he passed his fingers nervously through his pockets and his embarrassment increased as he continued his search among the papers on his desk.

"Well," said he, taking down the law book again, and turning over the pages, "I'll give you two more dollars' worth of advice."

## LONG SESSION.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

appointment will be made, as it is uncertain when McKenna's nomination of Supreme Court Justice will go to the Senate. The probability is, however, that Griggs's name will soon be sent in. This appointment, of course, knocks out Judge Waymire of San Francisco, who has been looked upon as likely.

## ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—It was officially announced at the White House today, on the return of the President to Washington, that Gov. John Griggs of New Jersey has been nominated and has accepted the office of Attorney General of the United States, which will be vacated by the nomination of Atty.-Gen. McKenna to be Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

It has not yet been settled when Gov. Griggs shall assume his new office, but it is probable that the date will be about the beginning of the new year.

## EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Fitzgerald Arrives at Washington to Urge Its Passage.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald of California came to Washington tonight to urge the passage of a bill making corporations amenable to the eight-hour law.

## WON'T BE OUSTED.

## AN ALABAMA POSTMASTER REFUSES TO RESIGN HIS POSITION.

His Successor Demands the Office, but Is Told That the Legality of the Courts Must First Pass on the Matter.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

MOBILE (Ala.), Dec. 5.—The controversy over the postmasterhip at Mobile is attracting attention on account of the important legal phases of the case and the possible effect of the spirit of the civil-service law. Postmaster A. Rapier, who refuses to surrender the office to P. B. Barker, is a Cleveland appointee, whose commission is dated December 11, 1894, and his official term will therefore expire in December, 1898.

Rapier contends that the section of the Revised Statutes, under which second-class postmasters are appointed, provides in terms that such postmasters are appointed for the term of four years, and can be removed by the President only, and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The President on the 1st of October gave to P. D. Barker, a Republican, a commission as Rapier's successor.

Barker, who was out of the city, did not return until recently, and on the 1st of December, demanded of Postmaster Rapier the surrender of the office. Rapier claims he received no notice of his removal according to law, and will not surrender the office until the legality of his removal has been passed on by the courts. Barker, the new appointee, was postmaster at Mobile during the Harrison administration and served his full term of four years.

## Settling a Puzler.

(Cleveland Plain Dealer.) Mr. Mixer and Mr. Briggs were visibly agitated. They had been friends and neighbors for years but now the roots of brotherly affection were in danger.

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Mixer, vehemently, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Briggs, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Mixer, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Briggs, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Mixer, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Briggs, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Mixer, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Briggs, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Mixer, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Briggs, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Mixer, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Briggs, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Mixer, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Briggs, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Mixer, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Briggs, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Mixer, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Briggs, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Mixer, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Briggs, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Mixer, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Briggs, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Mixer, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Briggs, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Mixer, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Briggs, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Mixer, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Briggs, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Mixer, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Briggs, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Mixer, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Briggs, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Mixer, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Briggs, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Mixer, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Briggs, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Mixer, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Briggs, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Mixer, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Briggs, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Mixer, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Briggs, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Mixer, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Briggs, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Mixer, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Briggs, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Mixer, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Briggs, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Mixer, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Briggs, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Mixer, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Briggs, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Mixer, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Briggs, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Mixer, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Briggs, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Mixer, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Briggs, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Mixer, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Briggs, "that is all nonsense to say."

## LONG SESSION.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

appointment will be made, as it is uncertain when McKenna's nomination of Supreme Court Justice will go to the Senate. The probability is, however, that Griggs's name will soon be sent in. This appointment, of course, knocks out Judge Waymire of San Francisco, who has been looked upon as likely.

## ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—It was officially announced at the White House today, on the return of the President to Washington, that Gov. John Griggs of New Jersey has been nominated and has accepted the office of Attorney General of the United States, which will be vacated by the nomination of Atty.-Gen. McKenna to be Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

It has not yet been settled when Gov. Griggs shall assume his new office, but it is probable that the date will be about the beginning of the new year.

## EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Fitzgerald Arrives at Washington to Urge Its Passage.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald of California came to Washington tonight to urge the passage of a bill making corporations amenable to the eight-hour law.

## WON'T BE OUSTED.

## AN ALABAMA POSTMASTER REFUSES TO RESIGN HIS POSITION.

His Successor Demands the Office, but Is Told That the Legality of the Courts Must First Pass on the Matter.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

MOBILE (Ala.), Dec. 5.—The controversy over the postmasterhip at Mobile is attracting attention on account of the important legal phases of the case and the possible effect of the spirit of the civil-service law. Postmaster A. Rapier, who refuses to surrender the office to P. B. Barker, is a Cleveland appointee, whose commission is dated December 11, 1894, and his official term will therefore expire in December, 1898.

Rapier contends that the section of the Revised Statutes, under which second-class postmasters are appointed, provides in terms that such postmasters are appointed for the term of four years, and can be removed by the President only, and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The President on the 1st of October gave to P. D. Barker, a Republican, a commission as Rapier's successor.

Barker, who was out of the city, did not return until recently, and on the 1st of December, demanded of Postmaster Rapier the surrender of the office. Rapier claims he received no notice of his removal according to law, and will not surrender the office until the legality of his removal has been passed on by the courts. Barker, the new appointee, was postmaster at Mobile during the Harrison administration and served his full term of four years.

## Settling a Puzler.

(Cleveland Plain Dealer.) Mr. Mixer and Mr. Briggs were visibly agitated. They had been friends and neighbors for years but now the roots of brotherly affection were in danger.

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Mixer, vehemently, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Briggs, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Mixer, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Briggs, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Mixer, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Briggs, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Mixer, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Briggs, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Mixer, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Briggs, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Mixer, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Briggs, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Mixer, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Briggs, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Mixer, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Briggs, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Mixer, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Briggs, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Mixer, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Briggs, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Mixer, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Briggs, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Mixer, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Briggs, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Mixer, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Briggs, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Mixer, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Briggs, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Mixer, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Briggs, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Mixer, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Briggs, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Mixer, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Briggs, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Mixer, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Briggs, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Mixer, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Briggs, "that is all nonsense to say."

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Mixer,



SHE STILL LIVES.

MOTHER MCKINLEY'S CONDITION STILL UNCHANGED.

Communication Established with the White House Upon the Arrival of the President.

A WIRE CONSTANTLY OPEN.

THE ATTENDING PHYSICIAN REPORTS NO NOTABLE CHANGES.

The Patient is Slowly Growing Weaker and This Condition Will Continue to the End—Takes no Nourishment.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

CANTON, Dec. 5.—Mother McKinley has passed the fourth day of her illness and enters upon the fourth night with the spark of life still burning feebly. There has not been a material development in her case to-day. Her condition has continued one of steadily wasting away. The family watched by the bedside all day, prepared for the end at any moment, and sometimes feeling that it had come, as the patient was seized with sinking spells such as was yesterday mistaken for a second stroke of paralysis.

During these attacks she would perceptibly weaken, almost cease to breathe, and show scarcely a sign of animation. For the most part these spells were limited to half an hour, and when they were over she would resume the quiet repose characteristic of the entire illness. About the middle of the afternoon, however, a more serious sinking spell occurred and lasted two hours.

Several times those keeping the vigil thought the last flutter of life's flame had come. The attack passed away at last, leaving the patient almost the same as before it occurred. There is a possibility that she may survive the night, or even longer, but those who have been at the bedside most constantly have the best hope of a successful result. Communication was established with the White House as soon as the President arrived there, and a telegram wire 18 miles flatly open to Washington to advise the President of every occurrence in the sick room. Besides this, he had several times talked with his mother, Abner McKinley, by telephone.

Dr. Phillips, the attending physician, paid a number of calls during the day. This evening he said he could report nothing new. There had been no notable change in the patient during the day. She had continued to grow weaker in the same manner at about the same rate as during the past few days.

He was satisfied that this condition would prevail to the end. Asked as to the prospects of her surviving the night, he said: "Yes, there is a possibility of her surviving the night, but I am inclined to think she will, but she has been taken so long that no one could make a prediction for the future with any assurance of certainty. The case is one in which we must be prepared for the end at any moment. There will be no rally, no more conscious periods, no final struggle."

The patient has taken no nourishment since Thursday. It cannot be administered by ordinary methods, and the case is one in which heroic methods of administering food are not regarded as justifiable.

A RECORD SMASHER.

THE NEW PACIFIC DOING WONDERS ON LOWERING TIME.

Former Runs Laid in the Shade and a Pace Established That Will Stay for Some Time—Sixty-three Miles an Hour the Average.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

OMAHA (Neb.), Dec. 5.—Celebrating his new birth, the New Pacific has taken two more falls out of Father Time, and has set a pace for fast running that will likely stand in the West for some time. Three record-breaking sprints in one week is its record.

Of the first, the Associated Press furnished full particulars last Tuesday. At that time a 520-mile run was made at the rate of 62 1/2 miles an hour, with a hundred-mile dash at the rate of 68 1/2 miles an hour. Yesterday the fast mail again late in Wyoming, and was danced across the Nebraska plains at a rate that makes the Tuesday run look slow. It covered 42 miles, from Julesburg to North Platte, in 37 min.; 50 miles, from North Platte to Lexington in 30 min.; 35 miles, from Lexington to Kearney in 33 min., and a final dash of 42 miles from Kearney to Grand Island in 35 min., or 70 miles an hour. The 261 miles from Julesburg to Grand Island was made in 238 min., an average of 66 1/2 miles an hour. From Grand Island to Omaha the run was ordinary, the lost time having been made up.

Today the Union Pacific brought a theatrical company on a special train from Julesburg to Council Bluffs, 294 miles, in 286 min. From this must be deducted five minutes for engine changes at Grand Island, four minutes delay by a Missouri Pacific train on the crossing at Petrol, and necessary slowing up through Omaha, and a slow run over the Missouri River bridge. The actual running time of the train was 255 min., an average of 65 1/2 miles an hour.

NEW TIME CARD.

The Santa Fe Will Adopt It on the 15th Inst.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] TOPEKA (Kan.), Dec. 5.—The division superintendent of the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe has partially completed a new time card for passenger trains on all parts of the system, effective December 12.

No. 1, which now reaches Kansas City, Mo., at 1:55 p.m., and leaves for California at 2:25, will leave Chicago at 9:30 p.m. to Emporia, Kan., at 11 a.m., leaving at 11:30 via the main line. There will be no afternoon train west of Kansas City on the main line except the Topeka plug at 2:30. A new train, No. 21, will connect with the fast mail from Chicago, which will reach Kansas City at 2:10 p.m., by way of the cut-off to Emporia. No. 21 will run on about the same time as before, but will catch No. 1 at Albuquerque at 8 the next morning.

No. 22 will start from Albuquerque and catch No. 8 at Newton, where it will be merged into the latter train, reaching Kansas City as No. 8, without change of time.

BLEW OUT BRAINS.

A Wealthy Brooklyn Man Kills Himself Shortly After Marriage.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—On Thanksgiving evening Samuel G. Parkhill, 74 years of age, of Brooklyn, married Miss Kirkland of the same city, who was fifty years his junior. Today Parkhill committed suicide at his home in Brooklyn by shooting himself through the brain. When the couple were married, the families of the two objected strongly to the union on account of the disparity in their ages. The couple were forced to separate, and since that time Parkhill had appeared somewhat depressed. He lived with his married daughter and son, and when the family were at church he shot himself.

His relatives give no reason for the suicide, beyond the statement that Parkhill had seemed despondent during the past few days. He was employed on the Kings-county elevated road. Previous to this he was a superintendent of the Brooklyn City and New York Railway, and became a possessor of considerable property.

A CURIOUS THROG.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

THE FUNERAL OF THORN'S VICTIM DRAWS CROWDS.

Arranged by Two Lodges of Which He Was a Member—Floral Contributions Presented—No Ceremony Held Over the Remains of Goldensuppe.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The funeral of Bath-rubber Goldensuppe, who was murdered at Woodside, Long Island, on June 25, by Martin Thorne and August Nack, occurred this afternoon at the undertaking shop on East Third street, where the body had lain since it was removed from the morgue. All day Saturday and today, from 11 o'clock in the morning until the hour of the funeral, immense crowds of the curious came to get a look at the murdered man.

The dismembered body, arrayed in a dress suit, lay in an oak coffin with sliding glass top. The right arm was crossed over the breast. Where the head should have been was a vacant space, save for a photograph of the murdered man, which was placed against the side of the coffin. Under the casket was engraved "Christian W. Goldensuppe. Died June 27, 1897, aged 42 years."

The funeral was arranged by two lodges of which the murdered man was a member. Eight members of the New York order of bath-rubbers who worked with Goldensuppe, contributed a large floral piece, about four feet high. Two wreaths were sent in by the lodges. There were no ceremonies whatever.

The coffin lay in state in the Lutheran cemetery at Middlesex village, L. I.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

THE DETECTIVES FRUSTRATE A BLACKMAILING SCHEME.

A High Spanish Official Threatened with Exposure—Money Extorted from Him by Two New York Sharpshooters—Had a Fortune to Invest.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—A plot to blackmail Señor Don Eugenio de Faria Teixeira, a Brazilian millionaire, which had been frustrated by the Central-office detectives, was reversed today by the detective bureau. The hearing in the prosecution of William B. Turnbull, who claims to be an accountant, and William E. Gould, who has been known as a Wall-street speculator. The name of Arturo Baldasar y Topete, a Spanish Consul-General, having been mentioned in connection with the scheme to extort the sum of \$4000 from Señor Teixeira, a subpoena was issued for his attendance at the examination of the case of Gould and Turnbull, which has been set down for Tuesday. The prisoners were committed to the Tombs in default of bail, and it is said that the Police Court investigation Turnbull will become a witness for the prosecution, and by disclosing the full details of the conspiracy, fasten the guilt on his confederates, Gould, and implicate the high Spanish government official. The money was demanded from Señor Teixeira under threat to publish his life's history, and the alleged fact that he had violently assaulted his wife while she was in a delicate condition. The detectives had several interviews with the strong-brawled course of the negotiations to extort the money, the amount of which was finally reduced to \$2500, and are in possession of the letters written to the Brazilian. Señor Teixeira, who is a widower, arrived here in October, 1896, with his mother, Mme. Marie Luisa Teixeira. Turnbull, it was then announced, that the Teixeira intended to invest their fortune of about \$50,000,000 in this country. They spent \$500,000 erecting a mansion at the corner of West End avenue and One Hundred and Fifth street in this city. There the mother and son have since lived quietly.

Convinced that the case into the case because of his friendship for Gould. He gave to Gould a letter of recommendation, which Gould presented to Teixeira in applying for position of private secretary. When a detective, posing as the agent of Teixeira, conducted negotiations with Turnbull, the latter brought Gould into the case, then the detective inquired at the Spanish consulate concerning Gould. The Consul said that he considered Gould eminently fitted to act as secretary to Teixeira.

Señor Teixeira has a reputation as an artist. He painted the celebrated picture entitled "The First Communion of America," which took prizes in Paris, Madrid and Chicago. He is first cousin of Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil. Señor Teixeira is reported to own rich gold mines in the republic of Brazil.

Burned to the Water's Edge.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—The steamer George W. Morley of Cleveland was burned at Evanston tonight. Her crew of thirteen men got ashore without difficulty. The Morley was bound from Chicago to Cleveland without cargo, and when off Evanston a lamp exploded in the engine-room, scattering burning oil in all directions. Before the fire could be started the fire was beyond control, and the boat was beached at Greenwood boulevard, the crew wading ashore. The Morley was a wooden steamer, and valued at \$35,000.

Bryan Will Visit Dias.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

GUTHRIE, (Okla.), Dec. 5.—Hon. W. Bryan departed for Mexico this morning after having elaborately entertained a new time card for passenger trains on about the same time as before, but will catch No. 1 at Albuquerque at 8 the next morning.

OUR MONEY MATTERS.

ECKELS FURNISHES HIS ANNUAL STATISTICS.

The Note-Issuing Function Still Remains Unchanged—Says the Bank Act Should be Amended.

FOREIGN BANKS AS MODELS.

CITED AS INSTITUTIONS HAVING MAINTAINED THEIR VALUES.

Geographical Division of the Banks Now in Operation—Dividends Declared—Recommends an Annual Salary.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The annual report of James H. Eckels, controller of the currency, for the year ended October 31, 1927, opens with a brief review of the history of the legislation which constitutes the present national bank act, and invites the attention of Congress to amendments to the law recommended in former reports without specifically repelling them. On the subject of bank-note circulation, the controller says:

"It is noticeable that in all the changes which have been wrought in the national currency act, from its inception to the present time, the feature subject to criticism, but which was intended should constitute the principal benefit to the country, has remained comparatively unchanged, namely, the note-issuing function. Whatever justification there was in the first instance for restricting the issuing of notes against the bonds of the government, deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, to 90 per cent. of the par value thereof, has long since ceased. In the report of every Controller of the Currency during the past twenty years the wisdom of changing the existing law so that the banks, and through them the communities in which located, might have an additional benefit of a more liquid capital, has been suggested. Despite all this, the law still remains without amendment."

The bank act, he says, should be amended in this particular, but Congress should seriously consider such a change in the method of bank-note issue, which will enable the banks of the country to more adequately meet the demands of trade and commerce in all sections of the country. The business of banks is not a mere means of investment, must be made attractive to capital. If it is placed upon a footing different from other undertakings, embarking through unnecessary restrictions and deprived of proper sources of profit, the result cannot be otherwise than that investable capital will seek other means of employment, and to this extent deprive the people of the benefits of the agency most requisite to commercial activity."

"It is considered by every great commercial government, except the United States, to be the safe province of the banks to issue paper which circulates as currency. The belief in a bank-note currency as being better and safer than a government paper currency prevailed until questioned in this country; until, under the apparent evidences of war, the government undertook to issue paper currency. Under such circumstances, the promise was always given, however, that it should be retired at the earliest practicable moment, and the government freely made that it was neither a wise measure nor a safe form of currency."

"Between the coming of gold and the issuance of the national bank-note, the government has been in a position of security, the note-issuing function of the banks had been permitted to become merely an incident to the conduct of the national bank associations of the country. It has been seriously suggested more than once that the bank-note issues be done by the government instead of the government. The danger of such a course is not to be overestimated. The experience of the government has shown that governmental currency paper is a source of weakness and danger. In the United States, the government has been unable to approach its success with the volume of the Federal paper comparatively limited in amount, the credit of the government has been placed in jeopardy through it, and the business interests of the country subjected to unnecessary loss and confusion."

"The government has no means for caring for its demand liabilities except through borrowing, and through the levying of taxes. The government has always been beyond that of the government, for in each financial emergency the government has been forced to resort to the banks for loans, and the amounts necessary to maintain its solvency. It is impossible to believe that the government could ever be based in part upon securities, and in part upon bank assets, the country cannot be provided with the sound, safe and reliable means of exchange ways commensurate with and responsive to the demands of trade. The Bank of England, the Bank of Scotland and the Bank of France have been found to be ample in their resources to provide the note issues for trade with the United Kingdom. The same is true of the Bank of the Deutsche Reichsbank, or German Imperial Bank, has for more than twenty years issued bank-note paper against assets, which has maintained its value and has been so controlled as to successfully meet the commercial needs of the empire."

The controller calls attention of the method of organization of this bank, and publishes some interesting statistics in connection therewith. The total number of national banks organized since the system was put into operation in 1863 is shown to have been 208. At the present time there were in active operation 387, having an authorized capital of \$50,330,235. The circulation of the national bank notes outstanding was \$23,199,880, of which \$20,994,655 was secured by bonds of the United States and the balance of \$2,205,225 by lawful money. The controller also states that the net decrease in the amount of circulation secured by bonds during the year was \$15,664,381, of which amount \$1,288,800 was secured by bonds held for the account of insolvent and liquidating banks, and \$2,205,225 by lawful money. The controller also states that the net decrease in the amount of circulation secured by bonds during the year was \$15,664,381, of which amount \$1,288,800 was secured by bonds held for the account of insolvent and liquidating banks, and \$2,205,225 by lawful money.

The controller also states that the net decrease in the amount of circulation secured by bonds during the year was \$15,664,381, of which amount \$1,288,800 was secured by bonds held for the account of insolvent and liquidating banks, and \$2,205,225 by lawful money. The controller also states that the net decrease in the amount of circulation secured by bonds during the year was \$15,664,381, of which amount \$1,288,800 was secured by bonds held for the account of insolvent and liquidating banks, and \$2,205,225 by lawful money.

The controller also states that the net decrease in the amount of circulation secured by bonds during the year was \$15,664,381, of which amount \$1,288,800 was secured by bonds held for the account of insolvent and liquidating banks, and \$2,205,225 by lawful money. The controller also states that the net decrease in the amount of circulation secured by bonds during the year was \$15,664,381, of which amount \$1,288,800 was secured by bonds held for the account of insolvent and liquidating banks, and \$2,205,225 by lawful money.

SIX DAYS' CYCLING.

THIRTY-SIX MEN ON WHEELS AT NEW YORK.

Eddie Bald Fires the Pistol That Sets Them Agog at Madison Square Garden.

RISE LEADS FOR A MILE.

TWELVE THOUSAND PEOPLE CHEER THE RIDERS.

Ten-Inning Ball Game at San Francisco—Baltimore Defeat the Orioles—All-Americans Beat Gilt Edges—Other Sports.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—At 12:15 a.m. Starter Eddie Bald fired the pistol and the thirty-six men were off in the six-day bicycle race at Madison Square Garden. They rode in nine columns, four men in each. Hale, the winner of last year's contest, led the first lap, and Rice, who came second in last year's contest, led the second lap, time for the first mile, 2:32.5.

Jimmy Michael rode two miles in 4:02.5, before the big event was started. He tied his Chicago indoor record. Twelve thousand people cheered the riders at the opening.

HOSPITAL REPORT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SURGEON GENERAL INSISTS ON STRICTER QUARANTINE LAWS.

Cholera a Matter of Greater Moment to the United States, Than Ever Before—Report of the Yellow Fever Scourge—Other Matters.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service, has submitted his annual report to Secretary Gage. It shows that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, the total number of patients treated at hospitals and the dispensaries connected with the service was 54,777. Although the total number of patients treated was 674 in excess of those treated during the previous fiscal year, the expenditures were \$538,356, which is \$21,000 less than for the previous year. The number of immigrants inspected by officers of the service at the various ports aggregated 332,147.

The appearance of cholera in Japan and China, and the prevalence of the disease in Russia, is now a matter of greater moment to the United States than at any previous time, owing to the rapid growth of commerce between those countries and the Pacific Coast. Smallpox is reported to be prevalent in Siberia, and between November 1, 1896, and November 1, 1897, in the year previous it appeared in twenty-two States. The prevalence of the bubonic plague in the Eastern Hemisphere has offered a new problem for the consideration of the United States, and the Surgeon General has reported as increasing at present in Northern India. It has also appeared in certain portions of China and Japan.

The report of the international leprosy conference held in Berlin in October, gives a somewhat imperfect statement of the number of cases of leprosy in the different countries in the world, there being approximately 130,000 in China, 100,000 in Japan, 100,000 in India, 100,000 in Russia, 100,000 in Ceylon, 100,000 in the United States.

Yellow fever has been unusually prevalent in Cuba during the past year. In the port of Havana alone, from November 1, 1896, to November 1, 1897, there were 1000 deaths. The disease has also been prevalent in the West Indies. The total number of cases of yellow fever reported to the bureau up to November 20, was 1000. In these there were 1722 cases and 244 deaths in New Orleans.

The Surgeon General again refers to the necessity of strict national quarantine laws, which he has made the subject of a special report in the past two years, and he makes recommendations for the improvement of the law, both to prevent the spread of disease and interference with interstate commerce during the times of epidemic.

FISTIC ENCOUNTER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—The San Francisco championship series of the Examiner tournament was started today by a ten-inning game between the Santa Cruz team and the California team. The Santa Cruz team won the first inning and one in the fourth. The California team made their first run in the eighth inning and tied the score in the ninth.

In the first half of the tenth inning the Santa Cruz team went out in one-two-three order. Then Strocker, the first man up for the California team, was hit by a pitch from the Santa Cruz pitcher, and the California team made their first run in the tenth inning. The California team won the game by a score of 3 to 2. The visitors made one run in the first inning and one in the fourth. The California team made their first run in the eighth inning and tied the score in the ninth.

The attendance was 6000. Dan Stuart Will Try to Bring Them Together Again. [BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.] NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] "Dan" Stuart has decided to make an effort to arrange another contest between Fitzsimmons and Corbett. The Texas sporting man says he believes that the public wants Corbett and Fitzsimmons to meet again, and he will do all in his power to have them face each other. Stuart intends to see both principals and their managers in course of two weeks, and submit to them articles of agreement calling for a contest to a finish to take place next July.

"I will offer them a liberal purse," said Stuart, "and guarantee them absolute protection. In order that they may not lose anything if I fail to carry out my agreement, I will post a substantial forfeit."

REPORTING RECORD.

SIX DAYS' CYCLING.

THIRTY-SIX MEN ON WHEELS AT NEW YORK.

Eddie Bald Fires the Pistol That Sets Them Agog at Madison Square Garden.

RISE LEADS FOR A MILE.

TWELVE THOUSAND PEOPLE CHEER THE RIDERS.

Ten-Inning Ball Game at San Francisco—Baltimore Defeat the Orioles—All-Americans Beat Gilt Edges—Other Sports.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—At 12:15 a.m. Starter Eddie Bald fired the pistol and the thirty-six men were off in the six-day bicycle race at Madison Square Garden. They rode in nine columns, four men in each. Hale, the winner of last year's contest, led the first lap, and Rice, who came second in last year's contest, led the second lap, time for the first mile, 2:32.5.

Jimmy Michael rode two miles in 4:02.5, before the big event was started. He tied his Chicago indoor record. Twelve thousand people cheered the riders at the opening.

HOSPITAL REPORT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SURGEON GENERAL INSISTS ON STRICTER QUARANTINE LAWS.

Cholera a Matter of Greater Moment to the United States, Than Ever Before—Report of the Yellow Fever Scourge—Other Matters.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service, has submitted his annual report to Secretary Gage. It shows that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, the total number of patients treated at hospitals and the dispensaries connected with the service was 54,777. Although the total number of patients treated was 674 in excess of those treated during the previous fiscal year, the expenditures were \$538,356, which is \$21,000 less than for the previous year. The number of immigrants inspected by officers of the service at the various ports aggregated 332,147.

The appearance of cholera in Japan and China, and the prevalence of the disease in Russia, is now a matter of greater moment to the United States than at any previous time, owing to the rapid growth of commerce between those countries and the Pacific Coast. Smallpox is reported to be prevalent in Siberia, and between November 1, 1896, and November 1, 1897, in the year previous it appeared in twenty-two States. The prevalence of the bubonic plague in the Eastern Hemisphere has offered a new problem for the consideration of the United States, and the Surgeon General has reported as increasing at present in Northern India. It has also appeared in certain portions of China and Japan.

The report of the international leprosy conference held in Berlin in October, gives a somewhat imperfect statement of the number of cases of leprosy in the different countries in the world, there being approximately 130,000 in China, 100,000 in Japan, 100,000 in India, 100,000 in Russia, 100,000 in Ceylon, 100,000 in the United States.

Yellow fever has been unusually prevalent in Cuba during the past year. In the port of Havana alone, from November 1, 1896, to November 1, 1897, there were 1000 deaths. The disease has also been prevalent in the West Indies. The total number of cases of yellow fever reported to the bureau up to November 20, was 1000. In these there were 1722 cases and 244 deaths in New Orleans.

The Surgeon General again refers to the necessity of strict national quarantine laws, which he has made the subject of a special report in the past two years, and he makes recommendations for the improvement of the law, both to prevent the spread of disease and interference with interstate commerce during the times of epidemic.

FISTIC ENCOUNTER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—The San Francisco championship series of the Examiner tournament was started today by a ten-inning game between the Santa Cruz team and the California team. The Santa Cruz team won the first inning and one in the fourth. The California team made their first run in the eighth inning and tied the score in the ninth.

In the first half of the tenth inning the Santa Cruz team went out in one-two-three order. Then Strocker, the first man up for the California team, was hit by a pitch from the Santa Cruz pitcher, and the California team made their first run in the tenth inning. The California team won the game by a score of 3 to 2. The visitors made one run in the first inning and one in the fourth. The California team made their first run in the eighth inning and tied the score in the ninth.

The attendance was 6000. Dan Stuart Will Try to Bring Them Together Again. [BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.] NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] "Dan" Stuart has decided to make an effort to arrange another contest between Fitzsimmons and Corbett. The Texas sporting man says he believes that the public wants Corbett and Fitzsimmons to meet again, and he will do all in his power to have them face each other. Stuart intends to see both principals and their managers in course of two weeks, and submit to them articles of agreement calling for a contest to a finish to take place next July.

"I will offer them a liberal purse," said Stuart, "and guarantee them absolute protection. In order that they may not lose anything if I fail to carry out my agreement, I will post a substantial forfeit."

ENGLAND FEELS IT.

THE DINGLEY TARIFF MAKES COMMENT FOR HER.

Denounces it as a Failure and Expects Wonderful Returns Before It is in Operation.

INDIAN EXCHEQUER IS LOW.

ASKED NO ODDS OF FRANCE OR UNCLE SAM.

Hustling Around Now for a Loan from Some Indefinite Source. All at Sea—Rejected Offers.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Tribune's London cable says:

"The English concern over the failure of the Dingley tariff to fill the American Treasury in five months is really touching. It contrasts strongly with the lack of interest displayed when the Wilson tariff, which marked the closest approach to the English system made for a long generation in America, was enacted. The Treasury increased the national debt and impoverished the country. English journals then passed lightly over the disastrous results of a low tariff policy, by which the currency system was disordered and American credit seriously impaired abroad."

"Now they proclaim the complete failure of the Dingley tariff as a revenue measure, and enlarge upon the folly of American financiers in supposing that they can prohibit imports by a protective tariff and reasonably expect to draw immense revenues from them. Apparently they have never heard of the marvelous achievement in debt-paying from 1865 to 1899 under a genuine protective system, with immense surplus revenues."

"They are in hot haste to condemn the Dingley tariff as a failure before it is fairly in operation, although their own trade returns for the first half of the year disclose the extent to which the new schedule were forecasted by exports to America of wool, woollens and other manufactures."

"They do not consider that five months may be a short period for the complete recovery from the calamitous consequences of the abandonment under Cleveland of the characteristically American policy to which all industrial interests were adjusted. English exporters, despite their academic homilies on American affairs, have reason to be fully preoccupied with perplexities of their own problems."

"The military situation on the Afghan frontier is gradually clearing, but the Indian exchequer is in a state of hopeless confusion. The same officials who rejected the overtures of the United States and are exhausting their borrowing resources and drifting aimlessly."

Disastrous Prairie Fire.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

GUTHRIE (Okla.), Dec. 5.—Last night a disastrous prairie fire raged in Guthrie county, where it fed on the high and dry grass and was fanned by a strong south wind. The fire started near Guthrie, passed through the town of Guthrie, and swept with lightning speed. It was an exciting night among the farmers, who fought like demons to preserve their crops. The fire finally stopped at the town of Guthrie, where it had been extinguished. Many tales of narrow escapes are told.

A Minutio Flood Captured.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

BUTTE (Mont.), Dec. 5.—Joe Johnson, the minutio, was captured in the town of Butte, where he had been hiding. He was captured by a group of men, and taken to the police station. He is now being held in custody.

HOTELS—Resorts and Cafes.

GRANDEST WINTER RESORT

On the Pacific Slope. BEAUTIFUL SANTA BARBARA. Never Closes. The Arlington Hotel. Never Closes.

November and December are the best months to visit Santa Barbara. The finest and safest Sunbathing on the Coast. Fishing, Bicycling and Horseback Riding, with the most perfect summer climate in California. E. P. DUNN.

SANTA CATALINA ISLAND—Where Summer holds full sway.

Three and One-half Hours from Los Angeles, Cal. A summer and winter resort without a counterpart on the American continent. Grandest Scenery, Hot Springs, Doves in Thousands, Glass-Bottom Boat, Revealing the Wonders of Ocean's Depths. HOTEL METROPOLE, Remodeled and Enlarged, Open All the Year Round, trip service daily, except Sunday, leaving S. Pacific and Terminal depots, Los Angeles, for San Pedro at 9 and 9:25 a.m., respectively. BANNING CO., Agents, 222 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

A PINTORESQUE—PASADENA, CAL.—OPEN DEC 1

A quiet, elegant and refined hotel, occupying a commanding situation on the uplands, 1000 feet above sea level, overlooking the entire San Gabriel Valley, foothills and the ocean. Air pure and dry, steam heat in every room, water direct from mountain springs, cuisine and service unsurpassed. Address M.



## [COAST RECORD.]

## KLONDIKE RICHNESS.

EXCEEDS ANYTHING THAT HAS BEEN IMAGINED.

The Excitement is Nothing Like What It Will be When the July Steamers Arrive.

## SKOOKUM GULCH AN EL DORADO

HENRY A. FERGUSON TALKS OF THE GREAT FIELD.

San Jose Bay Burglars—C. T. Ryland Dead—Widow's Suicide—Sneak Thieves—Elks Hold a Lodge of Sorrow.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

TACOMA (Wash.) Dec. 5.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Henry A. Ferguson, partner of Alexander McDonald, and one of the richest men on the Klondike, consented today to talk about the situation there at some length. He was considered one of the best-posted men in the party which arrived last Sunday from Dawson, but his conservatism kept him silent until today. To friends, not intending it for public use, he said that there is some Klondike excitement in this country, but it is not one-tenth of the excitement there will be when the first steamers arrive next July, bringing tons of gold. If I were to tell what I know of the riches of the Klondike, and the people believed me, it would set this country afire with excitement.

In an interview later, Ferguson expressed the opinion that this winter's work will prove Skookum Gulch to be richer than El Dorado and Bonanza. This opinion is based on the general richness of the ground, the finding of coarse gold and nuggets from moss to bedrock, and the wonderful richness of claims No. 1 and 2 on Skookum, owned by Ferguson and McDonald. In his cabin on them Ferguson has nearly \$100,000, chiefly in nuggets.

Many other cabins along the creeks, particularly El Dorado and Bonanza, contain \$10,000 to \$100,000 each, which will remain in them until just before the steamers to Dawson next spring. There is now \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000 waiting to come out. Ferguson estimates this winter's production \$7,000,000 to \$8,000,000. He believes about two thousand men will work the mines this winter, while if food were plentiful, eight thousand could be profitably employed.

McDonald and Ferguson made weekly clean-ups on their Skookum properties last summer, some of them running \$25,000 and \$35,000 each. Ferguson is considered worth over a million, which he has amassed since he went to Alaska in March, 1896, on a trading trip.

He says he would give half his holdings to have his wife on the outside this winter. She started out with him, but was persuaded by friends to remain when the steamer broke down thirty-five miles out of Dawson. She has a year's supply of provisions and many friends there, but Ferguson would feel safer if she were here. She was the first white woman on the Klondike.

Ferguson found gold on McQuesten River, a tributary of the Stewart, two years ago, and has discovered quartz rich in free gold, which he will work as soon as he can get machinery in.

## PROMINENT OFFICIAL.

An Old Pioneer Passes Away at San Jose.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SAN JOSE, Dec. 5.—Hon. Calus Tacitus Ryland died this afternoon in his sixty-third year. He leaves a widow and children to mourn his loss. In his death a notable figure, a pioneer and a widely-known and conspicuous citizen passes away.

C. T. Ryland was born in Missouri, and at an early age came to California and eventually settled in this county. He was a lawyer and an energetic business man engaging with success in various enterprises. He accumulated a large fortune, and was one of the rich men of the county. The Ryland block, probably the most handsome in this city, was built and owned by him. He leaves other valuable real estate holdings, as well as large estates in personal property. He has been for years a large holder of local bank stock, and until he retired from active business participated in the management. He married a daughter of one of California's first governors, Burnett John W. Ryland, who is now postmaster, being appointed by President Cleveland, is his son.

At one time C. T. Ryland was one of the most active lawyers of this bar, but his large business interests caused him to withdraw from the practice of his profession. His death removes one of the very best of the early pioneers, which connected the pioneer days with the present, and will be sincerely regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends. He has been in failing health for some time.

## Dime Novel Heroes.

SAN JOSE, Dec. 5.—Two boys, each about 16 years of age, broke the record here this morning at 2:30 o'clock for a bold burglary. They forced the door of an empty store and then secured some tools with which they broke the iron window of Schilling's & Sons' gun store on Eldorado street. Thirty-one pistols, two shotguns, and three rifles made up their plunder. The boys were arrested shortly after the burglary, and the stolen property was recovered. They gave their names as John Stell and Fred Craney.

## Work of Sneak Thieves.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—The city is infested with pickpockets and sneak-thieves, attracted to the city by the large number of Christmas shoppers. Two pickpockets attended the First Congressional Church this morning and after service extracted a purse from a lady's jacket. One of the thieves was caught, the other escaping.

## Elks Hold Memorial Services.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—The California Theater was crowded this afternoon at the memorial services of the San Francisco Lodge of Elks. The exercises were termed "A Lodge of Sorrow." The oration for a dead member was spoken by W. H. L. Barnes and the eulogy by Mayor James D. Phelan.

## Victim of a Suicide.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—Because she was without means, Mrs. Laura Sullivan, a young widow who came hither recently from England, committed suicide in her room in a south-

of-Market street lodging-house by taking carbolic acid.

Killed by Falling Rocks. SAN JOSE, Dec. 5.—Coroner Secord was called to the Almaden mines today, where he held an inquest on the body of Thomas H. Pascoe. Pascoe was a miner, and was killed last night by a rock falling on him.

## SCARED BULL AND BEAR.

JOE LEITER GETS THE WHEAT PIT ON THE RUN.

They Thought He Was Their Meat, but Him They Will Not Eat—For He Is Long on Seven Million Bushels of the Grain.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Joe Leiter has the Chicago wheat pit on the run. When the handsome young son of Levi Z. Leiter first began his speculations on the Board of Trade, one year ago, the bulls and bears licked their chops and said: "Here is our meat." December wheat closed last night at 95, and Joe Leiter and his friends were long 7,000,000 bushels, taken on at about 80, and tomorrow these same bulls and bears that were going to eat him up will go to their offices in fear and trembling as to what Leiter will do.

As December advances, the bull wheat campaign becomes more and more an important factor. As its prospects vary, trade generally will be encouraged or deterred in other futures.

For a fortnight the December bulls, led by Leiter, have quietly stood upon their line. They have made no effort to support prices. December has been held up over May by pressure from shorts. If the bulls have interfered at all, it has been in case of December when it has got too much out of line with the Northwest.

Elevator shorts have continued their efforts to bring wheat from the Northwest, and it is assumed that they have secured all they need. The advent of very cold weather enlivened matters by threatening water connection with Duluth. A rise in the temperature toward the close of the week relieved the anxiety of shippers. Bulls have declared that they expect to get 5,000,000 bushels cash wheat and indications are that they will.

Leiter's purchases began below 70 cents; a profit was taken around 80 cents, and a line which now exists was taken on again from about 80 cents up. Besides swaying the wheat market, young Leiter finds time to run a horse show, lead all the swell Germans, be a colonel on the Governor's gift-branded staff, drive the swiftest traps on Lake Shore, drive and act as director of the biggest street railroad in town. And he is not yet 30 years old. His sister, Miss Mary Leiter, was married to George Curzon, a brilliant young English statesman, two years ago.

## UNDER HER SKIRTS.

HOW MME. HERRMANN IMPORTED RARE SILK PATTERNS.

Customs Officials at El Paso Take from Her Forty Yards of Goods Which She Denied Having—The Tip Furnished by an Offended Mexican Clerk.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

SAN ANTONIO (Tex.) Dec. 5.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] United States customs authorities at El Paso have in their possession forty yards of rare pattern finest grade of silk, which Mme. Adelaide Herrmann bought for the drapery of her costume in the new serpentine dance, which she is designing under Mme. Herrmann's skirts, and was confiscated by the United States government as smuggled property. While playing in El Paso Saturday Mme. Herrmann crossed over into Juarez, Mex., in search of a bargain in silk. After a long search she found a place where she bought it. The shopkeeper assured her that it would be an easy matter to smuggle the goods.

Mme. Herrmann's skill in arranging her voluminous skirts stood her in good stead, and she soon and forty yards of silk deftly concealed beneath her skirts, but while selecting the goods she inadvertently offended one of the Mexican clerks in the store, and he sent a tip to the customs officers.

When she reached the customhouse on her return, she was ordered into a private room to be searched. She vigorously denied having any smuggled property about her person, and resented being searched. But the officers were inexorable, and a female attendant hid the silk. Mme. Herrmann then broke down and begged pitifully to be allowed to pay the duty on the silk and stop the matter. The officials refused to accept the duty, and kept the silk, but let Mme. Herrmann go without prosecuting her.

When asked about the matter tonight, Mme. Herrmann admitted that the silk had been confiscated, and said she had been misled by persons who told her it was no trouble to bring goods over without paying a duty.

## Paid Herself Off.

ARDMORE (I. T.) Dec. 5.—At the close of the performance of "Samuel O'Posen," by the M. B. Curtis Company at the opera-house here tonight, Nelly H. Fillmore, the cashier, disappeared with the evening's receipts. Later she was arrested and released on bond. Miss Fillmore claims that Curtis owed her and she took this means of paying herself.

## Heavy Loss by Fire.

CHARLESTON (S. C.) Dec. 5.—Fire this afternoon destroyed the acid chambers at the Reed phosphate works, a few miles out of this city. The mill building was saved by heroic work of the employees. The origin of the fire is unknown. The loss is about \$60,000, which is covered by insurance.

## The Lawyer Made Change.

Mr. N., a struggling lawyer in a small town in Ohio, received a call from a farmer, who wanted legal advice.

Mr. N. took down a much-used volume from his small bookcase, and gave the required advice, for which he charged the farmer five dollars.

His client handed him a \$5 bill. With a troubled look, Mr. N. flushed in the face, as he passed his fingers nervously through his pockets, and his embarrassment increased as he continued his search among the papers on his desk.

"Well," said he, taking down the law book again, and turning over the pages, "I'll give you two more dollars' worth of advice."

## LONG SESSION.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

appointment will be made, as it is uncertain when McKenna's nomination of Supreme Court Justice will go to the Senate. The probability is, however, that Griggs' name will soon be sent in. This appointment, of course, knocks out Judge Waymire of San Francisco, who has been looked upon as likely.

## ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—It was officially announced at the White House today, on the return of the President to Washington, that Gov. John Griggs of New Jersey has been tendered and has accepted the office of Attorney-General of the United States, which will be vacated by the nomination of Atty.-Gen. McKenna to be Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

It has not yet been settled when Gov. Griggs shall assume his new office, but it is probable that the date will be about the beginning of the new year.

## EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Fitzgerald Arrives at Washington to Urge Its Passage.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald of California came to Washington tonight to urge the passage of a bill making corporations amenable to the eight-hour law.

## WON'T BE OUSTED.

AN ALABAMA POSTMASTER REFUSES TO RESIGN HIS POSITION.

His Successor Demands the Office, but Is Told That the Legality of the Counts Must First Pass on the Matter.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

MOBILE (Ala.) Dec. 5.—The controversy over the postmastership at Mobile is attracting attention on account of the important legal phases of the case and the possible effect of the spirit of the civil-service law. Postmaster A. Rapier, who refuses to surrender the office to P. B. Barker, is a Cleveland appointee, whose commission is dated December 11, 1894, and his official term will therefore expire in December, 1898.

Rapier contends that the section of the Revised Statutes, under which second-class postmasters are appointed, provides in terms that such postmasters are appointed for the term of four years, and can be removed by the President only, and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The President on the 1st of October gave to P. D. Barker, a Republican, a commission as Rapier's successor.

Barker, who was out of the city, did not return until recently, and on the 1st of December, demanded of Postmaster Rapier the surrender of the office. Rapier claims he received no notice of his removal according to law, and will not surrender the office until the legality of his removal has been passed on by the courts. Barker, the new appointee, was postmaster at Mobile during the Harrison administration and served his full term of four years.

## Settling a Puzzle.

[Cleveland Plain Dealer.] Mr. Mixer and Mr. Briggs were visibly agitated. They had been friends and neighbors for years but now the roots of brotherly affection were in danger. "I'll tell you," said Mr. Mixer, vehemently, "that is all nonsense to say

that a swiftly-pitched ball can be batted as far as a tossed one."

"Much you know about it," said Briggs hotly. "The ball is in the fast ball when opposed by a swiftly moving bat naturally."

"But!" cried Mr. Mixer. "Anybody with half sense can see that a slow ball."

"Rubbish!" snorted Mr. Briggs. They glared at each other.

"Say," said Mr. Mixer, "let's get the Hammond boys to go with us to the vacant lot back of my house and I'll show you just where you are off your base."

"Agreed," said Mr. Briggs. Ten minutes later Mr. Mixer, with a bat in his hands, was facing Ted Hammond in the vacant lot.

"Gimme a slow one about here," said Mr. Mixer, as he indicated a height from the ground of some three feet. Along came the ball—a slow and aggravating twister. Mr. Mixer smilingly awaited it. Then he hauled back and swatted a great gash in the innocent atmosphere.

"One strike," yelled Bud Hammond, who held the sphere in his big mitt.

Mr. Mixer expected on his palm, and there was blood in his eye. Again he swatted the quivering sphere. Again the giggling Bud called a strike. But the third time he hit the ball. It went directly upward, and when it almost reached terra firma was nabbed by the clever Bud just a foot inside the diamond.

"My turn now," said Mr. Briggs with an air of poorly concealed triumph. "Your record with the slow ball is just 2 line inches. Gimme a hot one."

The hot one came but Mr. Briggs was not ready for it. It flew by him and struck with a dull thud in Bud's mitt. Another hot one was equally fortunate. "Oh, hit the ball said the disgusted Mixer, "hit it or something."

Briggs did foul it. He fouled it with such signal success that it flew from his bat at a merry tangent and, catching a young Mixer under the jaw, almost tore his head loose from its fastenings.

Two minutes later any passer-by with ordinary eyesight might have seen a tall, thin man with a baseball bat in his hand wildly cawing around that two-acre lot with a vicious looking fat man in hot pursuit, followed closely by a boy with a big mitt and another boy with no special mark of distinction.

Around and around the lot they went, until there came a blessed interruption. "Pa," shrieked little Jane Mixer, over the back fence, "supper is ready."

The merry-go-around ceased, the two principals walking away with glances of unutterable contempt.

And the great scientific problem remained unsettled.

## "SKULKING GUERRILLAS."

Marmaduke Talks for Them and Acquires a "Roast."

[Iowa State Register.] "Gen. Vincent Marmaduke, Sweet Springs, Mo." Who ever heard of him during the war? He now rises up as chairman of a committee to write an authentic history of the part Missouri and Missourians took in the war, and he issued an address last week in which he says that "the North had more than four soldiers to one in the South," had "600 ships," and "unlimited supply of money."

He said that the North four times to crush the South, and then it did it by the grinding process and without having gained a single decisive victory. Yet the fact remains that the North had to guard ten times the area the South had, had to battle the South at home, and had to maintain communication for every army with its base of supplies and the North. But what is the use of calling up these old and long discussed things?

The war is over now, and it is settled between all the Union and Confederate soldiers who were sufficiently brave to face each other on the open battlefields of the war.

Who's Vincent Marmaduke? The only Gen. Marmaduke we heard of during the war surrendered his portion of 800 men to 1200 men—composed of the Third and Fourth Iowa Cavalry and the Tenth Missouri Cavalry, of Winslow's Brigade, which made the charge at the Osage River, in Missouri, early on the morning of October 25, 1864. That Gen. Marmaduke was captured by James D. Doolittle, Co. D, Third Iowa Cavalry, and if the remainder of Price's army had not made an all-night retreat all of it would have been captured that morning. We were not personally in that battle, but we were with the foot patriots who marched up through Arkansas and Missouri, after Gen. Price and his army. The cavalry took advantage of the infantry in the closing scenes of that long chase—by taking the short cut from St. Louis—but the infantry were in the hearing of the guns at Big Blue and at Osage, and would have been in the contest, if Price's army had been able to withstand less than one-third its number of Union cavalry.

The probability is that "Gen. Vincent Marmaduke" merely represents the Missouri guerrillas who snuck along the byways during the war to shoot and rob fagged out Union soldiers, and those on picket posts. That is the class of cowardly curs who now rise up to assail and attempt to belittle the Union soldiers. No honorable Union or Confederate soldier will engage in that sort of badinage. They are both willing to admit that there was no difference in the bravery of the men who met face to face and fought the battles of the war, and all the honorable soldiers of the North freely admit that the southerners did all that it was possible for brave and determined men to do to maintain the confederacy.

They were then so desperately attempting to establish. The Register has respect and admiration for every honorable Confederate soldier, but it has only contempt for "Gen. Vincent Marmaduke" and the skulking guerrillas he represents.

Changed His Mind. The late Mrs. John Bigelow called on Ouida and sent up her card. Presently she heard the voice of the authoress above stairs exclaiming, "Come in, my dear."

"Tell her I will not see any American," Upon which Mrs. B. lifted up her voice and replied: "You ought to, for they are the only people who read your nasty books." Ouida had her up at once, and they held an amicable interview.

INDIAN BLANKETS, No. 325 South Spring.

## HEART DISEASE.

Some Facts Regarding the Rapid Increase of Heart Troubles.

Do Not be Alarmed, But Look for the Cause.

Heart troubles, at least among Americans, are certainly increasing, and while this may be largely due to the excitement and worry of American business life, it is more often the result of weak stomachs, of poor digestion.

Real, organic heart disease is incurable; but not one case in a hundred of heart trouble is organic.

The close relation between heart trouble and poor digestion is because both organs are controlled by branches of the same great nerves, the Sympathetic and Pneumogastric.

In another way, also, the heart is affected by that form of poor digestion, which causes gas and fermentation from half digested food, is a feeling of oppression and heaviness in the chest caused by pressure of the distended stomach on the heart and lungs.

Interfering with their action, heart causes palpitation and short breath.

Poor digestion also poisons the blood, makes it thin and watery, which irritates and weakens the heart.

The most sensible treatment for heart troubles is to improve the digestion and to insure the prompt assimilation of food.

This can best be done by the regular use after meals of some safe, pleasant and effective digestive preparation, like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, which may be found at most drug stores and which contain valuable, harmless digestive elements, in a pleasant, palatable form.

It is safe to say that the regular, persistent use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at meal time will cure any form of stomach trouble, except cancer of the stomach.

Full sized packages of the tablets sold by druggists at 2 cents.

Little box on stomach troubles mailed free. Address

STUART CO., Marshall, Michigan.

## An Exclusive Collection.

Lots of pride and satisfaction in a choice and complete exhibit of Combs like this. The styles and sizes shown are in great variety. The plain ones are beautified with a mirror-like polish; others are enhanced by their exquisite carving and dainty open work. The more elaborate ones are richly ornamented with gold—some set with diamonds. If you are thinking of Combs for Christmas, be sure you see this fine assortment.

## Montgomery Bros.,

Jewelers and Silversmiths - - - 120-122 North Spring Street

## When Profanity Was Comforting

There was a storm blowing and the steamer rolled a little. "Captain," said the nervous colonial bishop, who was returning home after the jubilee, "Captain, do you think we are in any danger?" The captain looked grave. "The way the men are searing in the engine-room is something shocking; do they know their peril?" whispered the bishop. "I can assure your Lordship," said the captain, "that the men wouldn't be as much as whisper an oath if there were any danger." The sea grew rougher. Half an hour later the bishop might have been seen listening to the men's voices over the gangway. "Thank heaven," he murmured. "They are at it still."

## The Frenchman's Farewell.

A Frenchman, who was staying at a hotel in Edinburgh, asked at the cashier's desk for his bill, and was

astonished at the amount he was charged.

He felt that he had been plundered, but he paid the bill, and asked to see the proprietor.

The landlord came down in response to the call, beaming with smiles, and the Frenchman rushed up to him, exclaiming:

"Ah! let me embrace you. Let me kiss you!"

"But why do you want to embrace me, sir? I don't understand."

"Ah! saurez, but look at this bill." "What of it?" Why, it means that I shall never see you again, saurez.

OPALS, Campbell's Curio Store.

MEXICAN carved leather at Campbell's.

FINE Zinfandel, 50c gal. Tel. 2-6. T. Vaché & Co., Commercial and Alameda streets.

HOLIDAY goods, Campbell's Curio Store.

## In Bold Relief



Note the difference in the two portraits. In the first the character of the face stands out in bold relief—there is strength in every line. Not one stroke too many—just enough. In the second the character is lost. The more striking features are dimmed—the whole picture looks labored. And yet there appears to be more detail in No. 2. But there is not. The work on No. 1 denotes the artist—on No. 2 a mediocre draughtsman. This comparison is equally true of books. In some works of reference the important points of the subjects are brought out sharp and distinct—the useless verbiage of minor detail dispensed with. For instance, take any article in The Century Dictionary and Cyclopaedia. It will be treated in accordance with its importance. The information will be clear, concise, compact and yet complete. Not one line too many—just enough.

Other reference works may be more redundant, verbose; may fill up more shelfroom, but do not give as clear ideas. The Century Dictionary and Cyclopaedia is the work of experts and specialists, skilled in the art of boiling down information without losing any of the quality. There's the comparison. Do you see the point?

## The Times Century Club.

One week ago we announced an arrangement with the Century Co. whereby we were enabled to offer the introductory sets of that great new reference work, The Century Dictionary and Cyclopaedia, at a wholesale price with privilege of monthly payments. Within the week many sets have been claimed—they are rapidly disappearing; if you wish to take advantage of the offer don't delay—they will not last long.

I own and use the Century Dictionary and Cyclopaedia, having purchased the same on the club plan.

Wm. Thibault

President McKinley was fortunate, but no more so than you may be if you act promptly. He joined the club and received his set at the wholesale introductory price. The same opportunity is open to Times readers, but the sets are limited. Read our offer below:

## OUR OFFER.

By arrangement with The Century Co. Publishers, to form a limited club for the purpose of introducing The Century Dictionary and Cyclopaedia in its final and completed form, we are enabled to offer to a limited number of our readers single sets of the work at the same low price at which they are sold in lots of one thousand. THIS PLACING EACH INDIVIDUAL ON A PAR WITH THE LARGEST WHOLESALE BUYERS. Those who order before our club limit is reached can procure the work at a great reduction from the regular retail price, and will have the privilege of SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS. Remember that this club offer was made for introductory purposes and was limited to 1000 sets to start. Every day you delay, therefore, diminishes your chance of securing one of these sets at this SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY RATE.

## Inquiry Coupon.

The Times, Los Angeles:

Please send me condensed prospectus of The Century Dictionary and Cyclopaedia, and full particulars of your Century Club, through which I can secure the work at wholesale price and on easy monthly payments.

Name.....

Occupation.....

Address.....

[75]

Notice—The publishers are kept closely advised of the progress of the club, and reserve the right to withdraw the offer as soon as a sufficient number of sets have been placed for introductory purposes.

## THE TIMES-MIRROR CO.

The sets in different bindings are on display at the new store of the Grimes-Stansforth Stationery Co., 304 South Spring street.











THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.  
Los Angeles Times, Daily, Sunday, Weekly.  
H. G. OTIS, President and General Manager.  
L. E. MOSHER, Vice President. MARIAN OTIS-CHANDLER, Secretary.  
ALBERT MCFARLAND, Treasurer.  
Office: Times Building, First and Broadway.  
Telephone: 10-10. Subscription Department, first floor. Main 30.  
City Editor and local news room, second floor. Main 614.  
Founded Dec. 4, 1881. Seventeenth Year.

The Los Angeles Times  
Every Morning in the Year.  
FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT SERVICE—OVER 25,000 MILES OF LEASED WIRES,  
AND FROM 18,000 TO 21,000 WIRED WORDS DAILY.  
DAILY AND SUNDAY, 25 cents a month, or \$2.50 a year. DAILY WITHOUT SUNDAY, \$2.50  
a year. SUNDAY, 50 cents. WEEKLY, \$1.50.  
Sworn Circulation: Daily Not Average for 1897, 15,111  
Daily Not Average for 1896, 14,911  
Daily Average for 10 months of 1897, 19,115  
Sunday Average for 10 months of 1897, 25,107  
NEARLY 600,000 COPIES A MONTH.  
Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second-class mail matter

AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.  
BURBANK. Hands Across the Sea.  
ORPHEUM. Vaudeville.  
THE HIGHEST HIGH-WATER MARK.  
The commercial and other advertising in yesterday's Times reached the topmost total of 150 columns. The "liners" alone amounted to:  
Total number of pages, over 213  
Total number of columns, 213  
Total number of separate "liners" or classified advertisements, 1638  
The edition was 26,700 copies.  
These high-water-mark figures show that the December flood of business has covered all the lower levels and risen well up on the foothills, causing the most pretentious San Francisco rivals of our merchants and business men to take to the mountain chaparral.

"A FLY IN THE AMBER."  
Secretary Alger has shown himself to be a very small man in a big place, but some of the comments on his course that have been made by newspapers indicate editorial caliber not much superior to the Secretary's. The Herald's editorial remarks concerning the advertisement for bids on the San Pedro Harbor work are unworthy of that paper, and seem to have been inspired by a feeling of petty disappointment because the advertisement was not sent to the Herald. After growling that the advertisement is to be published by Republican papers, the Democratic organ jeeringly suggests that there is "a fly in the amber," that the advertisement was condensed to ten lines by the Secretary "to get even with the newspapers that have been lambasting him so vigorously," and that "he no doubt publishes an extended advertisement" somewhere, "giving details and specifications."  
The advertisement is brief, but, like Mercurio's wound, it is enough. It is neither customary nor necessary to incorporate details and specifications in a call for bids; the bidders get such information from the plans from the engineer's office, and the advertisement specifically notifies them to apply there for data upon which to base their estimates. There is no discrimination against Pacific Coast bidders, as the Herald intimates. All are placed on the same footing, and there is no ground at all for the Herald's assertion that they must "go to Washington and get their preliminary information." The advertisement itself refutes that assertion, and proves its disingenuousness.

The Herald's pretended "understanding" that Secretary Alger "is loaning the eight or ten dollars that he will take to pay for these advertisements in the Los Angeles dailies" indicates either ignorance or perversity. Every-body except the Herald understands, having read the news from Washington during the past week, that the Comptroller of the Treasury has cleared up all doubt in the matter by deciding that the unexpended balance of the Harbor Board can be used to pay for advertising.

Such carrying as the morning Democratic paper indulges in is unseemly and silly, and not indicative of good faith. The inference that might be drawn from its ill-considered remarks is that the Herald, in its advocacy of San Pedro Harbor, was making a campaign for government advertising, and is now attempting to make it appear that its contemporaries were actuated by similar motives. The Times has been making a fight for a harbor, not for advertising patronage, great or small, and is well served that the Herald had the same end in view, but permitted its desire to "roast" Alger to overcome its normal good sense and lead it into uttering fantastic nonsense.

The Herald should have taken a hint from the engineer who framed the advertisement and condensed its editorial to "about ten lines solid nonpareil"—and then it should have killed the ten lines.

The railway disaster reported from British India is appalling in its list of fatalities. The number of deaths is placed at 150, and even this estimate may be swelled by later advices. Englishmen are wont to speak of the dangers of travel on American railways, but the annals of our country afford no parallels to the horrors of the fall of the bridge over the Tay and the terrible catastrophe now reported from India.

Formal charges will be presented to-night against Walter L. Webb, the school director. Webb has been charged by both Axtell and Adams with being the prime mover in the infamous scheme to extort money from teachers and employees of the board. Such charges cannot be met by counter ac-

## THE OLIVE

By a Staff Contributor.

NEXT to the orange, there is no tree grown in Southern California about which more has been written than the olive. Equally true is it that there is no tree more deserving of the honor. It has been well demonstrated, both here and in Europe, that in those latitudes—and they are limited—where the olive is grown for commercial purposes, it has been a great source of wealth. Unfortunately, however, the conditions necessary to its most successful cultivation have not always been understood. While the olive tree can be grown on any part of the Pacific coast, from Puget Sound to the Gulf of California, the area of its profitable culture is limited—is even less extended than that adapted to the orange. For it must be remembered that while a tree may vegetate, it does not necessarily follow that it will bear fruit in sufficient quantity to make the cultivation of it profitable. The olive is grown in different parts of California, but it does not thrive so well in the northern portion of the State, climatic conditions being less favorable, as it does in Southern California. Corresponding conditions in respect to the olive exist in all of the European countries in which it is grown. In France, for instance, the area in which the olive is successfully grown is not much greater than one-half the area of San Bernardino county, being confined to a strip of land bordering the Mediterranean Sea. In Italy the relative area is somewhat greater, but even in that country the olive is not successfully grown north of the latitude of the northern border of the Mediterranean. In Spain, where olives are grown in great quantities, they are chiefly of picking varieties, not adapted to the making of table olive oil. East of the Adriatic Sea, in Servia and adjacent Turkish districts, the olive is grown in considerable quantities, but the oil made from olives grown in those countries is much inferior in quality to that made in Italy and in Southern California.

From this it is seen that the portion of the world's area in which the olive can be profitably grown is a very small one. Southern California has in its soil and climate the conditions necessary for its successful growth. Prof. Klee of the University of California, who has been in the only State in the United States that possesses a climate suitable for the olive. There are three things that cannot successfully contend against: Marshy soils, hot north winds and continued freezing weather. Southern California is free from all these. Here again it may be stated that the olive will not in this section be called on to submit to such tests, as no such extremes of temperature prevail in Southern California.

In this section the mistake has been made of planting the trees too closely together. It is a mistake that the olive never fails to resent. Twenty feet between rows is too close. At that distance the olive will do well up to its ninth or tenth year, but after that it will not age it will have spread itself so that the branches of the trees in one row will frequently touch the branches of the trees in the adjoining rows. The tree becomes confined. It lacks the circulation of air it demands, and, owing to the close foliage, the soil is obscured from the sun. The result is a weakening of the forces of the tree, it becomes an easy victim to the black scale, its fruit crop diminishes, so that the same trees which were once profitable, now have become a regular yearly source of profit, become only a bill of expense. Stated broadly, the olive has never been profitably grown where it has not enjoyed large quantities of light and air, and a shining on the soil in which it is growing. Where those two conditions have been provided in Southern California, it has been shown that the olive is one of the most profitable trees.

IN THAT portion of Southern France where the olive is grown, it is never planted less than ten meters, equal to about thirty-three feet, between rows, on both sides. That is the distance which M. A. Du Brevil, professor of arboriculture at the College of France, has frequently recommended, characterizing as folly any closer planting. That distance gives forty trees to the acre. The same distance is preserved in Italy, where the trees are planted on the highlands and hillsides, but there planted on the richer soil of the lower lands the distance between the rows each way is never less than twelve meters, equal to about forty feet. That gives twenty-seven trees to the acre. It seems very few, but it is well to remember that long before the trees have attained a growth of fifteen feet in height those twenty-seven trees will, under favorable conditions, be yielding larger returns than if four times that number had been planted to the acre. Some olive-growers in California have been heard to express surprise that an isolated olive tree, to which no care had been given, was yielding each year heavy crops of fruit, while those in their closely-planted groves and to which every attention was given, were yielding but a small crop. The isolated tree was teaching them a lesson. It was that the olive demands space, air and sun. There is a single olive tree now growing in the Place de Belzunce, in Marseilles, that has an authenticated record of over 800 years of age, and it is still bearing every year a large crop of fruit. At different points along the Riviera may be seen olive trees seven feet in circumference, at fifteen feet from the ground, and nearly twice that girth at the surface of the soil. All of which only goes to show what a prodigious grower the olive tree is, if given room to expand.

Some groves in France are planted in what is termed "three's." Three trees are planted close together in the form of a triangle. After they have grown to a height of about ten feet, the appearance presented is that of one tree with three trunks. This method requires the rows between the triangles to be not less than forty feet apart, giving about eighty trees to the acre. This plan has not, however, been practiced to any extent. It necessitates the lopping off of the inside branches and where that is done the total yield of the triangle-tree is not greater than it would have been had the trees been planted under normal conditions. In order to obtain some return from the vacant spaces between the rows while the olive is still in its earlier years of growth, the custom in France, Italy and other European countries is to plant peas, beans or other leguminous plants between the trees. Plants of this nature do not take from the soil that which is necessary for the nourishment of the olive. On the other hand, wheat, barley, or other cereals, or clover, never planted, experience having demonstrated that they are natural enemies of the olive tree.

PLANTING AND PRODUCTION.  
In Southern California trees grown from cuttings will begin producing after the fourth year, if not transplanted. Under very favorable circumstances, some trees have borne a few berries on the third year from planting. The natural tendency of the olive is toward heavy wooding, which, if permitted, results in irregular crops. This can be prevented by slight pruning just after the blossom has set, and the further necessary pruning, but still light, after a crop has been picked. A tree cut in order to flower in years old should yield from 200 to 300 pounds of berries a year, averaging about six pounds to the gallon. Speaking generally, it may be said that oil varieties should be planted on the highlands, in order to obtain the highest quality of oil, and picking varieties on the richer soil of the lowlands. Irrigation is not necessary, but is desirable in some localities, especially where large crops of olives for pick-making are desired, but is not desirable for oil varieties, when the highest quality of oil is sought for. As soon as the tree begins bearing, the soil should be fertilized, yearly if possible, but at least once every second year. Fertilizers containing the largest proportion of phosphates are the best. Plow and cultivate the same as would be done for any other tree.

Weather permitting, and the ground having been properly prepared, the cuttings for planting in Southern California is from the middle of February to the end of March. If the weather happens to be warm, so much the better. If cuttings are planted, plant them so that the top of the cutting is about two inches above the ground, and mark each place with a stout short stake, so as not to run over them when cultivating. If rooted trees are planted, dig the holes at least two weeks before planting, so as to give the holes a chance to grow in, and in the meantime and properly put in the ground, the percentage of loss will be small. The holes in which the cuttings are placed should not be made with a crow-bar, as is done in planting grape cuttings, for it imparts to the soil and prevents easy rooting. Run a deep, straight furrow with a plow, and plant your cuttings in it on the slant, at the required distance. With rooted trees, the size of the hole depends on the size of the tree set out.

PICKING TIME.  
The olive in Southern California shows signs of ripening in the early days of October. Those varieties grown for oil-making are usually ready to pick about the first of November. To get the finest quality of oil, the olives should not be too ripe. It is a mistake to suppose otherwise. If quantity at the expense of quality is desired, the olives may be picked as early as the first of September, but for green pickling the berries, of course, must be picked before they have begun to color. For pickling in their ripened state, they should not be allowed to go beyond the period when they are just beginning to color. They should not be picked when half green and half ripe. It gives them an objectionable appearance, lessening their commercial value. As they do not ripen equally, it is necessary, in fact, to pick a kind of fruit when the best results are desired, to go over the trees two, or perhaps three times. With a good crop on the trees a good picker can pick from 200 to 250 pounds a day. For oil-making the olives should be picked on a clean wood floor to sweat, with walking alleys between, so as to allow a man with a long-handled wooden fork or rake to turn them over during the sweating process. If not so turned, the olives will be matted and will be spoiled. In order to gain a knowledge of oil-making and pickling, it would be well for those who propose planting olive trees to visit some of the larger groves where oil-making and pickling are carried on. What they see will give a better idea of these matters than can be told in print. All the appliances are of the simplest character, and the cost of installation but a trifle in comparison with the yield of a well-cultivated grove.

VARIETIES.  
The first olives planted in Southern California were of the Mission (Carnicaria) variety, brought from Spain by the Mission fathers, over a century ago. The trees then planted are still growing and yielding crops, but the Mission, a good variety though it be, has been largely supplanted within the last twenty years by many of the best Italian and French oil varieties, as also by better Spanish varieties for pickling purposes. Nevertheless, the Mission is a good olive to plant, on which to graft at a later period. At present the leading oil varieties, and they are the best in the world, are the Raza, Corregiole, Rubra, Evaria and the Southern States, has long been recognized in Tuscany as the choicest oil olive grown, and those who have experimented with it in Southern California, say that under good conditions it will give as good results here as it does in Tuscany. The Corregiole and Rubra are both grand varieties, the latter being particularly a sturdy grower and heavy bearer, and yielding an oil that

is almost unsurpassed in beauty of appearance and quality. The Rubra is now sufficiently well known here to enable us to state that the conditions existing in Southern California are in all respects fully adapted to it.  
Among pickling olives there are a number of varieties which are almost equally good. In grandeur of appearance there is none that quite equals the Hispania. In more than one grove in Southern California this variety can be seen growing in such splendid profusion and greatness of size as to give it, were it not for the foliage, the appearance of a heavily-laden prune tree. A ripe Hispania olive is as large as a full-grown French prune. The Manzanillo and Macrocarpa are two other large pickling varieties which do well here. The Columella is also a great favorite, one that is likely to grow in favor. The tree is a rapid grower, but stocky, and therefore well-conditioned to support the enormous crop it bears in this region. Just before maturity the fruit is of a bright yellow color, very attractive, and although less large than some other pickling varieties, is possessed of such a delicate flavor as to make it a great favorite. So prolific is it in Southern California that the trees have frequently to be propped to prevent the branches being borne to the ground. The Mission is also a good picker, as also a good oil maker. This double quality will help to sustain the Mission in good repute. These are only a few of the many excellent varieties now grown in Southern California. Space will not permit mentioning all in detail. An one writing to the Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles, can obtain printed matter giving a list of the varieties, with description of their several qualities.

USES OF OLIVE OIL.  
For food purposes olive oil has been recognized from time immemorial as invaluable. No other commodity fills the place it occupies. A spoonful of olive oil taken daily for a time proves an excellent laxative, that does not weaken the stomach, but out of shape, while at the same time it nourishes the body. If people would use olive oil more freely they would make fewer visits to the drug stores. Besides that, the liking for it grows with the use of it. There is no better way of using it than in a salad at meals.  
At the present time the greatest enemy of the pure olive oil of California is the adulterated foreign article, so largely imported into the United States, which, by its adulteration, can be sold cheaper than the pure California product. But the day is rapidly approaching when that enemy will be overcome. The olive industry of Southern California is assuming such proportions that the government is taking steps for its protection against the adulterated products of foreign countries. At the fruit-growers convention held last month at Sacramento the statement was made on an ascertained fact that there were 2,500,000 olive trees in California. That number could be profitably quadrupled if adulterated foreign oils were so restricted as to make the importation of them unprofitable.

A DISCOVERY.  
As it is further confirmed the correctness of the assertion that the conditions existing here are well adapted to the profitable cultivation of the olive, a discovery has lately been made showing that Southern California is a habitat of the olive. A few months ago some cuttings taken from a large bushy tree were sent down from Antelope Valley, in Los Angeles county, to the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, with the request of the sender to know what the tree is. The cutting had all the appearance of olive wood, and the berries on them, about the size of a small bean, had the taste of an olive. The secretary of the Chamber of Commerce sent a sample of the wood and fruit to the horticultural department of the University of California, and in due course received a letter from Prof. A. P. Hayne, stating that the sample was examining and found to be the Neo Mexicana, a species of wild olive. It grows in great profusion wherever found, and to a height of from fifteen to twenty feet. Belief is expressed that this wild olive may be of great value for pickling purposes, and there are olive-growers who intend experimenting with it.

CROPS AND PRICES.  
In order to give some definite idea of the possibilities in the cultivation of the olive in Southern California, the following figures of the value of the olive crops of some of the European countries are given: Italy, \$25,000,000; France, \$16,000,000; Spain, \$22,000,000; Turkey, and countries bordering on the Adriatic Sea, \$9,000,000. Total value, \$132,000,000. It may be added that these figures are, in some cases, much lower than those given in the consular reports to the department at Washington. For instance, Consul Matthews, at Florence, in his report to the government, places the annual average production of olive oil in Italy at 90,000,000 gallons, having an average value of \$1.50 a gallon, making the total value of a year's production \$135,000,000 for Italy alone. Now, the total area of the portions of those countries from which this olive product is taken is about 65,250 square miles, it being understood, of course, that only a comparatively small portion of such area is devoted to the cultivation of the olive. The area of Southern California is 44,901 square miles. The figures are sufficient to show that Southern California could devote nearly as much acreage out of her total area, to the cultivation of the olive as is devoted to it in these European countries, and that were such done, the value of the yearly olive product of Southern California would not be less than \$130,000,000.

The demand for olives has never been so great in Southern California as it is this year. This is largely due to the increased demand by eastern dealers for California pickled ripe olives. The consumption of the article in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and throughout the larger cities of the Southern States, has enormously increased within the past three years. Consumers have made the discovery that the pickled ripe olive of California is a greater relish and table dainty than the unripe, indigestible product of Spain. The increased demand has, as a consequence, advanced prices and olive-growers are now getting as high, in some cases, as \$90 to \$100 a ton for their crop. Manzanillos, Columellas

and even Missions, are commanding all the way from \$50 to \$100 a ton. At even the lower figure it is equivalent to 4 cents a pound, which would make the average value of the product of a single tree from \$3 to \$7. An instance could be cited of where this season the crop from 152 trees of three-year-old grafted Columellas was sold on the trees for \$450, or nearly \$3 a tree. Certainly a good return from three-year-old grafts. A. R.

FIELD OF ELECTRICITY.  
Effect of Alternating Currents on the Human Body.—New Method of Street Lighting—Electric Eels in New York—Business Manners of Hello Girls.  
[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.]  
NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—When a street-railway man wants to know just what his cars and his line are doing he looks up the car-mileage record of the road. The maintenance of this record has been developed into a perfect system. T. J. Nichol gives some interesting details of how the system is operated by a street railway company which has seventy-eight miles of track in one city, and an average daily mileage of between 3,000 and 4,000 miles, or about 5,000,000 miles annually. In the first place the road engineers make a careful survey of each line, mapping out their observations to the scale of 400 feet to an inch. These maps show all switches, cross-overs, junctions, cross streets, etc., and the distance between the street from the head of the line to all points where it is possible to turn. From these maps, figured tables are made for any specific number of trips or half trips in either direction on each route. Travelers on a street car that is approaching a switch or a junction have observed the conductor's hand often on the number of trips made by his car daily, on a card which answers a three-number of trips made, and also a time-card, and also a trouble report. Any motorman taking out a car makes out one of these cards, which he hands to his relief, and the man pulling the car into the barn drops the card into a box provided for the purpose. From the report of the conductor where repairs are necessary, and what he is unable to complete he reports to the day foreman. On every motorman is impressed the importance of having his trips, time, etc., correct, and he is required to account for any trips that are not made. He is also held strictly accountable for any defect about his car, and of pulling in must agree, so that there is no chance of any one getting paid for more time than he actually runs. From these trip cards, the mileage is figured by routes, the mileage for each car being put down separately on the trip cards. A daily report is made for the manager, which shows the mileage and earnings on each line, the weather and other details. It also gives the corresponding figures for the previous year. From the monthly mileage statement are figured all the various operating expenses per car per mile. A record is also kept of the cost of repairs, as well as the life of car wheels and other parts of an equipment. In short, from the mileages and earnings, and other statistics in almost every branch of the business.

THE EFFECT OF ALTERNATING CURRENTS.  
Prof. Wilhelm of Zurich has been trying on himself various experiments of alternating current, in order to determine the risk incurred from accidental contact with live electric railway wires. Having an average periodicity and thirty volts of current, he grasped firmly with wet and dry hands two bare conductors of opposite potential. With damp hands, the fingers, hand, wrist and lower arm were paralyzed. If they were paralyzed, the fingers could scarcely be moved, and the hand could be turned with difficulty. Very lively pains of a tingling nature, in the hands and arms. The pain was unendurable for more than five to ten seconds, and after that the sensation of the will was impossible to let go of the wires. With fifty volts, all the muscles of the fingers, hands and arms were paralyzed for two or three minutes. The conductors were grasped, and it was impossible to let go. The pain could not be borne for more than one or two seconds. The fingers were voluntarily cried out. Although these highly-unpleasant effects were experienced with tensions which are common in house installations, they do not necessarily prove the inevitable existence of danger. An accidental contact, however, is so thorough as the grasping of two bare wires with the hands. Further experiments were made to test the injury likely to be incurred by a person standing on the ground and touching a live alternating conductor. When the observer stood on a wet macadamized road and grasped a 200-volt conductor, only a strong burning sensation was felt. A tightening of the grip caused the finger muscles to tremble. In these experiments, the observer's boots were dry, and his safety evidently resulted from the insulating properties of good, dry shoe leather. Prof. Wilhelm reported to the Swiss authorities that a bare conductor of a potential not exceeding one thousand volts alternating is not dangerous to persons standing on wet ground with dry shoes.

ELECTRIC-LIGHT ARCHES IN STREETS.  
An admirable system of street lighting has been adopted in some parts of Columbus, O. A local business association thought that if the illumination of the streets could be made ornamental, as well as efficient, it would be an attraction for the public, and at the same time an invitation to merchants to establish themselves in the city. They, therefore, decided on a plan of erecting a temporary wooden arch, displaying fifty sixteen-candle-power lamps each, to be used for four or five nights. This was successfully accomplished by stretching span wires across the street, and suspending wooden strips four inches wide, one inch thick and seventy-two feet long. These formed an arch, which was held in position by guy wires fastened to the span wires. The arch was such an unqualified success, that the erection of permanent arches was determined on. Nineteen arches have been put up. They are made of steel angle iron, connected by lattice work, forming a triangular truss. Attached to this is a galvanized iron hood or reflector, with the lamps underneath and extending below the rim of the reflector. The iron work is painted black, and the reflector white. The storekeepers were found very willing to give their support to the scheme. A committee was formed in each block or section, which secured subscriptions for that block, and undertook to help the local lighting company to secure prompt pay-

ment of bills. In one district the lighting arches are maintained by contract with an incorporated association, in another district the contract is made with the individual, advance payment being required. The average cost is about \$2.50 per month on each thirty-foot frontage of real estate.

DAY AND NIGHT CAR SIGN.  
It is in some respects fortunate that the public have never quite realized how much inconvenience they suffered from the absence of a proper system of showing the route and destination of railway cars by night as well as by day. Many street-railway companies have been fully alive to the importance of filling this want, and some sixty different patents have been granted upon various intricate sign mechanisms. But hitherto the end sought has not been reached. Nearly all the proposed methods involved a good deal of extra wiring, and many of them were for the car roof, which is out of the worst possible place for the device, necessitating complicated mechanism, and increasing the expense of the sign.

FIELD OF ELECTRICITY.  
Effect of Alternating Currents on the Human Body.—New Method of Street Lighting—Electric Eels in New York—Business Manners of Hello Girls.  
[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.]  
NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—When a street-railway man wants to know just what his cars and his line are doing he looks up the car-mileage record of the road. The maintenance of this record has been developed into a perfect system. T. J. Nichol gives some interesting details of how the system is operated by a street railway company which has seventy-eight miles of track in one city, and an average daily mileage of between 3,000 and 4,000 miles, or about 5,000,000 miles annually. In the first place the road engineers make a careful survey of each line, mapping out their observations to the scale of 400 feet to an inch. These maps show all switches, cross-overs, junctions, cross streets, etc., and the distance between the street from the head of the line to all points where it is possible to turn. From these maps, figured tables are made for any specific number of trips or half trips in either direction on each route. Travelers on a street car that is approaching a switch or a junction have observed the conductor's hand often on the number of trips made by his car daily, on a card which answers a three-number of trips made, and also a time-card, and also a trouble report. Any motorman taking out a car makes out one of these cards, which he hands to his relief, and the man pulling the car into the barn drops the card into a box provided for the purpose. From the report of the conductor where repairs are necessary, and what he is unable to complete he reports to the day foreman. On every motorman is impressed the importance of having his trips, time, etc., correct, and he is required to account for any trips that are not made. He is also held strictly accountable for any defect about his car, and of pulling in must agree, so that there is no chance of any one getting paid for more time than he actually runs. From these trip cards, the mileage is figured by routes, the mileage for each car being put down separately on the trip cards. A daily report is made for the manager, which shows the mileage and earnings on each line, the weather and other details. It also gives the corresponding figures for the previous year. From the monthly mileage statement are figured all the various operating expenses per car per mile. A record is also kept of the cost of repairs, as well as the life of car wheels and other parts of an equipment. In short, from the mileages and earnings, and other statistics in almost every branch of the business.

THE EFFECT OF ALTERNATING CURRENTS.  
Prof. Wilhelm of Zurich has been trying on himself various experiments of alternating current, in order to determine the risk incurred from accidental contact with live electric railway wires. Having an average periodicity and thirty volts of current, he grasped firmly with wet and dry hands two bare conductors of opposite potential. With damp hands, the fingers, hand, wrist and lower arm were paralyzed. If they were paralyzed, the fingers could scarcely be moved, and the hand could be turned with difficulty. Very lively pains of a tingling nature, in the hands and arms. The pain was unendurable for more than five to ten seconds, and after that the sensation of the will was impossible to let go of the wires. With fifty volts, all the muscles of the fingers, hands and arms were paralyzed for two or three minutes. The conductors were grasped, and it was impossible to let go. The pain could not be borne for more than one or two seconds. The fingers were voluntarily cried out. Although these highly-unpleasant effects were experienced with tensions which are common in house installations, they do not necessarily prove the inevitable existence of danger. An accidental contact, however, is so thorough as the grasping of two bare wires with the hands. Further experiments were made to test the injury likely to be incurred by a person standing on the ground and touching a live alternating conductor. When the observer stood on a wet macadamized road and grasped a 200-volt conductor, only a strong burning sensation was felt. A tightening of the grip caused the finger muscles to tremble. In these experiments, the observer's boots were dry, and his safety evidently resulted from the insulating properties of good, dry shoe leather. Prof. Wilhelm reported to the Swiss authorities that a bare conductor of a potential not exceeding one thousand volts alternating is not dangerous to persons standing on wet ground with dry shoes.

ELECTRIC-LIGHT ARCHES IN STREETS.  
An admirable system of street lighting has been adopted in some parts of Columbus, O. A local business association thought that if the illumination of the streets could be made ornamental, as well as efficient, it would be an attraction for the public, and at the same time an invitation to merchants to establish themselves in the city. They, therefore, decided on a plan of erecting a temporary wooden arch, displaying fifty sixteen-candle-power lamps each, to be used for four or five nights. This was successfully accomplished by stretching span wires across the street, and suspending wooden strips four inches wide, one inch thick and seventy-two feet long. These formed an arch, which was held in position by guy wires fastened to the span wires. The arch was such an unqualified success, that the erection of permanent arches was determined on. Nineteen arches have been put up. They are made of steel angle iron, connected by lattice work, forming a triangular truss. Attached to this is a galvanized iron hood or reflector, with the lamps underneath and extending below the rim of the reflector. The iron work is painted black, and the reflector white. The storekeepers were found very willing to give their support to the scheme. A committee was formed in each block or section, which secured subscriptions for that block, and undertook to help the local lighting company to secure prompt pay-

ment of bills. In one district the lighting arches are maintained by contract with an incorporated association, in another district the contract is made with the individual, advance payment being required. The average cost is about \$2.50 per month on each thirty-foot frontage of real estate.

DAY AND NIGHT CAR SIGN.  
It is in some respects fortunate that the public have never quite realized how much inconvenience they suffered from the absence of a proper system of showing the route and destination of railway cars by night as well as by day. Many street-railway companies have been fully alive to the importance of filling this want, and some sixty different patents have been granted upon various intricate sign mechanisms. But hitherto the end sought has not been reached. Nearly all the proposed methods involved a good deal of extra wiring, and many of them were for the car roof, which is out of the worst possible place for the device, necessitating complicated mechanism, and increasing the expense of the sign.

FIELD OF ELECTRICITY.  
Effect of Alternating Currents on the Human Body.—New Method of Street Lighting—Electric Eels in New York—Business Manners of Hello Girls.  
[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.]  
NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—When a street-railway man wants to know just what his cars and his line are doing he looks up the car-mileage record of the road. The maintenance of this record has been developed into a perfect system. T. J. Nichol gives some interesting details of how the system is operated by a street railway company which has seventy-eight miles of track in one city, and an average daily mileage of between 3,000 and 4,000 miles, or about 5,000,000 miles annually. In the first place the road engineers make a careful survey of each line, mapping out their observations to the scale of 400 feet to an inch. These maps show all switches, cross-overs, junctions, cross streets, etc., and the distance between the street from the head of the line to all points where it is possible to turn. From these maps, figured tables are made for any specific number of trips or half trips in either direction on each route. Travelers on a street car that is approaching a switch or a junction have observed the conductor's hand often on the number of trips made by his car daily, on a card which answers a three-number of trips made, and also a time-card, and also a trouble report. Any motorman taking out a car makes out one of these cards, which he hands to his relief, and the man pulling the car into the barn drops the card into a box provided for the purpose. From the report of the conductor where repairs are necessary, and what he is unable to complete he reports to the day foreman. On every motorman is impressed the importance of having his trips, time, etc., correct, and he is required to account for any trips that are not made. He is also held strictly accountable for any defect about his car, and of pulling in must agree, so that there is no chance of any one getting paid for more time than he actually runs. From these trip cards, the mileage is figured by routes, the mileage for each car being put down separately on the trip cards. A daily report is made for the manager, which shows the mileage and earnings on each line, the weather and other details. It also gives the corresponding figures for the previous year. From the monthly mileage statement are figured all the various operating expenses per car per mile. A record is also kept of the cost of repairs, as well as the life of car wheels and other parts of an equipment. In short, from the mileages and earnings, and other statistics in almost every branch of the business.

THE EFFECT OF ALTERNATING CURRENTS.  
Prof. Wilhelm of Zurich has been trying on himself various experiments of alternating current, in order to determine the risk incurred from accidental contact with live electric railway wires. Having an average periodicity and thirty volts of current, he grasped firmly with wet and dry hands two bare conductors of opposite potential. With damp hands, the fingers, hand, wrist and lower arm were paralyzed. If they were paralyzed, the fingers could scarcely be moved, and the hand could be turned with difficulty. Very lively pains of a tingling nature, in the hands and arms. The pain was unendurable for more than five to ten seconds, and after that the sensation of the will was impossible to let go of the wires. With fifty volts, all the muscles of the fingers, hands and arms were paralyzed for two or three minutes. The conductors were grasped, and it was impossible to let go. The pain could not be borne for more than one or two seconds. The fingers were voluntarily cried out. Although these highly-unpleasant effects were experienced with tensions which are common in house installations, they do not necessarily prove the inevitable existence of danger. An accidental contact, however, is so thorough as the grasping of two bare wires with the hands. Further experiments were made to test the injury likely to be incurred by a person standing on the ground and touching a live alternating conductor. When the observer stood on a wet macadamized road and grasped a 200-volt conductor, only a strong burning sensation was felt. A tightening of the grip caused the finger muscles to tremble. In these experiments, the observer's boots were dry, and his safety evidently resulted from the insulating properties of good, dry shoe leather. Prof. Wilhelm reported to the Swiss authorities that a bare conductor of a potential not exceeding one thousand volts alternating is not dangerous to persons standing on wet ground with dry shoes.

ELECTRIC-LIGHT ARCHES IN STREETS.  
An admirable system of street lighting has been adopted in some parts of Columbus, O. A local business association thought that if the illumination of the streets could be made ornamental, as well as efficient, it would be an attraction for the public, and at the same time an invitation to merchants to establish themselves in the city. They, therefore, decided on a plan of erecting a temporary wooden arch, displaying fifty sixteen-candle-power lamps each, to be used for four or five nights. This was successfully accomplished by stretching span wires across the street, and suspending wooden strips four inches wide, one inch thick and seventy-two feet long. These formed an arch, which was held in position by guy wires fastened to the span wires. The arch was such an unqualified success, that the erection of permanent arches was determined on. Nineteen arches have been put up. They are made of steel angle iron, connected by lattice work, forming a triangular truss. Attached to this is a galvanized iron hood or reflector, with the lamps underneath and extending below the rim of the reflector. The iron work is painted black, and the reflector white. The storekeepers were found very willing to give their support to the scheme. A committee was formed in each block or section, which secured subscriptions for that block, and undertook to help the local lighting company to secure prompt pay-

ment of bills. In one district the lighting arches are maintained by contract with an incorporated association, in another district the contract is made with the individual, advance payment being required. The average cost is about \$2.50 per month on each thirty-foot frontage of real estate.

DAY AND NIGHT CAR SIGN.  
It is in some respects fortunate that the public have never quite realized how much inconvenience they suffered from the absence of a proper system of showing the route and destination of railway cars by night as well as by day. Many street-railway companies have been fully alive to the importance of filling this want, and some sixty different patents have been granted upon various intricate sign mechanisms. But hitherto the end sought has not been reached. Nearly all the proposed methods involved a good deal of extra wiring, and many of them were for the car roof, which is out of the worst possible place for the device, necessitating complicated mechanism, and increasing the expense of the sign.

FIELD OF ELECTRICITY.  
Effect of Alternating Currents on the Human Body.—New Method of Street Lighting—Electric Eels in New York—Business Manners of Hello Girls.  
[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.]  
NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—When a street-railway man wants to know just what his cars and his line are doing he looks up the car-mileage record of the road. The maintenance of this record has been developed into a perfect system. T. J. Nichol gives some interesting details of how the system is operated by a street railway company which has seventy-eight miles of track in one city, and an average daily mileage of between 3,000 and 4,000 miles, or about 5,000,000 miles annually. In the first place the road engineers make a careful survey of each line, mapping out their observations to the scale of 400 feet to an inch. These maps show all switches, cross-overs, junctions, cross streets, etc., and the distance between the street from the head of the line to all points where it is possible to turn. From these maps, figured tables are made for any specific number of trips or half trips in either direction on each route. Travelers on a street car that is approaching a switch or a junction have observed the conductor's hand often on the number of trips made by his car daily, on a card which answers a three-number of trips made, and also a time-card, and also a trouble report. Any motorman taking out a car makes out one of these cards, which he hands to his relief, and the man pulling the car into the barn drops the card into a box provided for the purpose. From the report of the conductor where repairs are necessary, and what he is unable to complete he reports to the day foreman. On every motorman is impressed the importance of having his trips, time, etc., correct, and he is required to account for any trips that are not made. He is also held strictly accountable for any defect about his car, and of pulling in must agree, so that there is no chance of any one getting paid for more time than he actually runs. From these trip cards, the mileage is figured by routes, the mileage for each car being put down separately on the trip cards. A daily report is made for the manager, which shows the mileage and earnings on each line, the weather and other details. It also gives the corresponding figures for the previous year. From the monthly mileage statement are figured all the various operating expenses per car per mile. A record is also kept of the cost of repairs, as well as the life of car wheels and other parts of an equipment. In short, from the mileages and earnings, and other statistics in almost every branch of the business.

THE EFFECT OF ALTERNATING CURRENTS.  
Prof. Wilhelm of Zurich has been trying on himself various experiments of alternating current, in order to determine the risk incurred from accidental contact with live electric railway wires. Having an average periodicity and thirty volts of current, he grasped firmly with wet and dry hands two bare conductors of opposite potential. With damp hands, the fingers, hand, wrist and lower arm were paralyzed. If they were paralyzed, the fingers could scarcely be moved, and the hand could be turned with difficulty. Very lively pains of a tingling nature, in the hands and arms. The pain was unendurable for more than five to ten seconds, and after that the sensation of the will was impossible to let go of the wires. With fifty volts, all the muscles of the fingers, hands and arms were paralyzed for two or three minutes. The conductors were grasped, and it was impossible to let go. The pain could not be borne for more than one or two seconds. The fingers were voluntarily cried out. Although these highly-unpleasant effects were experienced with tensions which are common in house installations, they do not necessarily prove the inevitable existence of danger. An accidental contact, however, is so thorough as the grasping of two bare wires with the hands. Further experiments were made to test the injury likely to be incurred by a person standing on the ground and touching a live alternating conductor. When the observer stood on a wet macadamized road and grasped a 200-volt conductor, only a strong burning sensation was felt. A tightening of the grip caused the finger muscles to tremble. In these experiments, the observer's boots were dry, and his safety evidently resulted from the insulating properties of good, dry shoe leather. Prof. Wilhelm reported to the Swiss authorities that a bare conductor of a potential not exceeding one thousand volts alternating is not dangerous to persons standing on wet ground with dry shoes.

ELECTRIC-LIGHT ARCHES IN STREETS.  
An admirable system of street lighting has been adopted in some parts of Columbus, O. A local business association thought that if the illumination of the streets could be made ornamental, as well as efficient, it would be an attraction for the public, and at the same time an invitation to merchants to establish themselves in the city. They, therefore, decided on a plan of erecting a temporary wooden arch, displaying fifty sixteen-candle-power lamps each, to be used for four or five nights. This was successfully accomplished by stretching span wires across the street, and suspending wooden strips four inches wide, one inch thick and seventy-two feet long. These formed an arch, which was held in position by guy wires fastened to the span wires. The arch was such an unqualified success, that the erection of permanent arches was determined on. Nineteen arches have been put up. They are made of steel angle iron, connected by lattice work, forming a triangular truss. Attached to this is















